THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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LAWYERS.

WM. F. BEASLEY,

Attorney at Law,

202 JEFFERSON STREET (up stairs), between Center and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, Ky. Refers by permission to Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., Hughes, Haffman & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Heath, Lewis & Frazer, Attorneys-at-Law, Sproule & McCown, Memphis. de21m

A. WRIGHT, L. D. McKISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,

Attornevs at Law,

IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

ROBERT J. MORGAN, MILTON P. JARNAGIN, R. DUDLEY FRAYSER.

Morgan, Jarnagin & Frayser

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 19 Madison Street (first floor).

R. DUDLEY FRAYSER, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds of the following States for the State of Tennessee:

Alabama,	Indiana,	Maryland,
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Kansas,	Maine,	Nebraska,
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And other States. dec20 1m

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON

Pike & Johnson,

COUNSELLORS,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS FIRM, ESTABLISHED AT WASHington, (Office, 217 F Street), will attend to all cases that may be entrusted to them, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and Court of Claims; and also to the recovery of claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress and in the Departments.

The senior member has been a practising lawyer for thirty two years, and is a member of the bars of the Supreme Courts of Arkansas, Louisiana and the United States. The junior, a lawyer, was long a Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United State, and familiar with the modes of transacting business in the Departments.

The senior, retaining his residence at Memphis, will also, as one of the firm of PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE, attend to cases in the supreme Courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and in the United States Courts and Chancery Court at Memphis. nov28tf

CHAS. A. CHOATE,

COUNSELOR AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

Nos. 270 Second Street, and 450 Main St.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ My duties as Counsel for the General Assignee have led me to make the *Practice in Bankruptcy a Specialty* nov12 1m

ALBERT PIKE, CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE

PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,

Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors

ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.

☞ The Senior partner will hereafter especially attend to cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, of that city.

Office in the MADAM VINCENT BLOCK, corner of Court and Second streets.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON

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WASHINGTON, D. C

THIS firm will practice in the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.

The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has long been known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. jy5-sep6 1y

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held by the Stockholders of the Merchants National Bank, at the banking house, on MONDAY, January 25, 1869, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., to elect Nine Directors for said Bank for the ensuing year.

de31m H. A. PARTEE, Cashier.

Notice to Property Owners.

ALL and every one desirous to have Slate Roofs put on or repaired can have it promptly and satisfactorily done by leaving orders on my slate at John Reed's Carpenter and Builder's shop, on Jefferson, between Second and Third streets, in the rear of No. 62.

ja1 W. N. MONTGOMERY.

Notice.

THE business of Moore, Whitfield & Co., will be continued as heretofore.

VIRGIL V. MOORE,

ja12 Surviving Partner.

NOTICE.

MY patrons and all who wish to have their Pianos and Organs Tuned or Repaired by me in a superior workmanlike manner, will please leave their orders at Chas's Jewelry Store, or at No. 250 Second street, and NOT at Mr. Katzenbach's music store, as I have no connection whatever with that establishment.

H. G. HOLLENBERG,

Piano and Organ Maker.

ja16

Notice.

WE have this day sold our interest in the Wood Business to GEO. W. BAXTER, who has heretofore conducted it for us. Mr. Baxter will continue the business at our office, and we take great pleasure in recommending him to our friends and the public generally.

ja16 BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.

Geo. W. Baxter,

—DEALER IN—

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD

Office with Bigley, Mellersh & Co.,

Corner of Main and South Court Streets.

ja16

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Jacksonport, Jackson county, Arkansas, until the first day of January, 1869, for the erection of a BRICK COURT HOUSE, with iron window caps and sills, iron cornice, stairways and balconies, slate and tin roof. The size of said building to be 70 feet, with center projections on each side and end, of two by fifteen feet, carried up with dormitories; to be two stories high, with mansard or French roof, belfry and dome.

Plan and specifications can be seen at this office. Three annual payments, to be made according to the progress of the work, and the house is to be completed by the first of January, 1870, and the payments to be made according to the reports of the Internal Improvement Commissioner to the court.

RILEY KINMAN,

dec2 1m Sheriff of Jackson County, Ark.

COTTON GINS

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

McDONELL & CO.,

Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,

285 and 286 Main Street,

jy11 dawtf Memphis, Tenn.

ITEMS.

—Buffalo is overrun with vagrants.

—Great Britain has thirty thousand blind.

—Coal has been discovered in California.

—Heller, the magician, is coming to America.

—Greeley is said to give away thrice what he spends for himself.

—Bennett, of the *Herald*, is said to be worth four millions.

—Women get the same pay as men in phonographic transcribing.

—Wisconsin is the only Western State in which dissection is legal.

—Last year 2,432 086 bushels of wheat were exported from Winona, Minn.

—There are between 20 000 and 30,000 barrels of apples stored in Boston.

—A six feet vein of superior coal has been discovered on the line of the Pacific Railroad.

—Uniform postage stamps are to follow a uniform coinage in European countries.

—Six hundred live quails were shipped from Dubuque to Massachusetts a few days ago.

—A menagerie man in Paris keeps his money in the cage of his most ferocious animals.

—France owes a debt of $2,226 000 000, and her annual expenditures in peace amount to $515 000,000.

—The Menken's debts have been paid by the French Dramatists' Society. They amounted to over 5000 francs.

—The Empress Eugenie has paid one of her dressmakers a hundred thousand francs for a single year's service.

"Hess" says Voltaire, "are like beards. Men only get them when they grow up, and women never have any.

—Thieves lately stole the carpet from an Ohio church, and when it was newly carpeted, brought back the old and stole the new.

—Hay and straw are so high in Montreal that owners of horses are using sawdust for bedding and carrots for food.

—Mazzini expects to live until the "Republic of the United States of Europe" is proclaimed. May he accomplish it and die early.

—They have at length discovered a real workman in the British Parliament, a Mr. Carter, M. P., for Leeds, who began life as a laborer in a colliery.

—The young American lady who was studying anatomy at Vienna, has been persuaded by a wealthy young Hungarian to give up medicine for matrimony.

—The Duke of Argyle has a new work in press, entitled "Primeval Man: An Examination of Recent Speculations." His "Reign of Law" has passed to a fifth edition.

—The Berlin Midnight Mission reports having reclaimed over two hundred fallen women, of whom thirteen have married, and forty have returned to their parents.

—The London plan of propelling cars by the weight of the passenger reminds us of the man who tried to hoist himself over a fence by pulling on the straps of his boots.

—On dit in Berlin that Madame Clara Mundt, better known as Louise Muhlbach, is soon to become Princess Puckler Muskau, the old Prince and author having proposed to her.

—At a late ball in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, the Emperor of China and Bloody Mary danced a polka, and the man with no joints in his legs stepped around lively.

—"What's that?" asked a schoolmaster, pointing to the letter X. "It's daddy's name." "No, you blockhead, it's X." "Taint X neither, it's daddy's name, for I see him write it many a time."

—The town of Wells, Vt., has a citizen who married at seventeen. His first child was a daughter, who married at thirteen, and eighteen months afterward made her father a grandfather, at the early age of thirty-one and a half years.

—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in a letter to Mr. Henry James, inviting him to repeat his lecture on "Woman," says: "As the *Chairman* of the Committee on Art and Literature of the New England Woman's Club, I am commissioned," etc.

—Eggs are preserved on a large scale in Paris by plating in wire baskets about a dozen at a time, and immersing them for about a minute in boiling water. A thin layer of the egg coagulates on the inner surface of the shell, forming a film impenetrable to air.

—After a careful series of observations of the excreta of cholera patients, Prof. Hallier, of Jena, has detected a microscopical fungus in considerable quantity, which proves to be a species native to the rice fields of India, upon which they exercise a very injurious effect.

—The Onondaga salt springs of New York, in 1868, yielded 8,793,514 bushels of salt, being an increase of 2,016,454 bushels over 1867. The amount of revenue received by the State was $88 049, and the expenses of the superintendence were $49,238, leaving a net revenue of $38,811.

—St. Petersburg is to have a novelty—a locomotive on ice. The only difference between the new engines and cars and those now in use will be that the wheels will be made very broad, and so constructed as to bite the ice. If the new plan can be made to work, the result will be very valuable to the trade of Russia.

—The proverbial luxury of the ancient Romans is fast being outdone by modern women of fashion. The most celebrated of Paris beauties has just inaugurated one of the most extravagant innovations of this extravagant age. Every day she changes the decoration of her boudoir as if by magic. On awaking in the morning she calls for, say, her pink toilette; and while she sacrifices to the Graces, the chameleon-like apartment that was mauve satin yesterday is changed to pink silk to-day, and will most likely be green velvet to-morrow.

—Mr. E. L. Brady, an engineer, proposes to do away with the East River at New York, thinking that the only means of saving the harbor. He has projected a dike from the South Ferry across the shallows to Brooklyn, which he would make several hundred feet wide, with ample dock room and space for streets and warehouses. From these docks and warehouses Mr. Brady calculates an income which, in a few years, would pay the cost of the whole work, which he estimates at $16,000,000.

—A Singular and interesting incident is connected with the death of Mr. Dorsey, who expired so suddenly in the Senate chamber on Wednesday. Assisted, Mr. Dorsey was a very old man, and has had a presentiment that he would one day die very suddenly. On Wednesday morning, before leaving home, he requested his wife and daughter to write his name and residence upon a piece of paper and place it in his pocket, remarking that he might die away from home, and the name would be the means of identifying him. The request was complied with, and about three hours thereafter the paper was the means of identifying him.

—The Church Almanac for 1869 gives the following summary of the statistics of the Episcopal Church: Dioceses, 39; bishops, 47; bishops-elect, 2; priests and deacons, 2687; whole number of clergy, 2736; parishes, 2472; ordinations—deacons, 105; priests, 98; total, 296; candidates for orders, 332; churches consecrated, 38; baptisms—infants, 26 835; adults, 7667; not stated, 1800; total, 35,702; confirmations, 21 953; communicants—increase in 27 dioceses during the past year, 14 365; present number, 194 692; marriages, 19 945; burials, 15,346; Sunday school teachers, 21,711; scholars, 104,016; contributions, $4,457,888 28.

GARIBALDI'S NOVEL.

Very Highfalutin, Sensational and Flopsided.

From the New York Evening Post.]

We have received advanced sheets of *Putnam's Magazine* for February. The "Notes on Foreign Literature" contain the following interesting announcement:

It is reported that Garibaldi's novel will soon be published. It is already written, but the publication has been delayed in order that it may appear at the same time in the English, French and German languages. The title has been differently announced as "Clelia" and "Roma Militante," but the latter probably belongs to a separate work, on account of the late attempt which failed at Mentana. The object of the novel is to exhibit the corruption of the Roman priesthood. Those who have read the manuscript hint that the style is ardent and eloquent almost to the sensational pitch; that there are passages of great power, but a general want of balance and proportion in the arrangement and action of the characters.

SUMNER.

"Chawls" Style by Donn Piatt.

Donn Piatt, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says of Senator Sumner:

I have no love for this gentleman. Indeed, to confess the truth, incontinently, I dislike him. He is personally unpleasant, being a type of a class that Divine Providence sat on end to be disagreeable, as a punishment for our sins. In a land where caste is as firmly founded as their rock-bound coast and barren soil, Chawls is a snob, a social flunkey, a genus Yellow-Plush. Treating with haughty contempt an unknown white man, he bumps his sensatorial head on the floor in the presence of a wealthy New Englander or an English Lord, egotistical as sin; he makes his very shame a source of pride, and the blows of a stick, that would make a sensitive man shrink from public gaze, are to him a crown of laurel. It is related of him that during the war, and shortly after a terrible disaster that thrilled the land, a gentleman met Mr. Sumner walking slowly along the streets of Boston. He rushed hurriedly and in great excitement to the Senator.

"Mr. Sumner," he cried, "have you any news for us?"

"Yes, sir," responded the national invalid, in his deep voice. "Yes, sir, I am much better."

DARKEY SWELLS.

The Colored Aristocrats of Paris

From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

Among the wealthy foreign residents of Paris are fifty negro and mulatto families, who hold intercourse with a great many aristocratic families on terms of perfect equality. M. Pontchery, a wealthy negro from Port-au-Prince, lives with his family in one of the finest houses on the Chausee d'Antin, keeps half a dozen white servants, and was invited last winter to all of M. Rouher's parties. He is a millionaire, and has a very fine gallery of paintings and statuary. Another negro resident of Paris is Candoris, whose father owned a large plantation on the island of Mauritius. The son sold the plantation, married an English woman at Cape Town, and went with her to Paris, where he lives now in brilliant style, is one of the boldest operators at the Bourse, and is considered very rich. His children are almost white, and his oldest daughter, a belle of eighteen, is courted by a great many young officers and others, who seem not to care a fig for her colored descent. Belleisle, a very black negro, owns two or three large business houses in Paris, where he settled thirty or forty years ago, and made money in the oyster trade. He is also married to a white woman. His daughters are all married to Frenchmen.

A GROOM AND A FATHER.

A Louisville Vender of Calico Victimized.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Monday tells the story of a dry goods clerk who fell in love with a good looking damsel of the middle walks of life in that city, who reciprocated his passion and shouted another aspirant for his heart by hurriedly marrying him. Upon inquiry, the friends of aspiring young woman No. 2, found that the marriage had been a sudden and compulsory one—sudden to all concerned, and both to the young man. It had turned up that the young girl was in a peculiar situation, and she accusing him—the old story—the young man was compelled by her parents to marry her. He did so, though strongly protesting his innocence of the crime. He was married in the forenoon, and before sunset was the reputed father of a blooming, fat, and rousing boy. Quite a rush of events on him to be sure, but he was without hope, and resigned himself to his fate, and if they'd a packed in a dozen bouncing babies and called him father to them all he wouldn't have murmured. There was no use, he thought. But there was use. The woman whom he once loved, but now loathes, cannot bear longer the tortures of a conscience overloaded with guilt, and confesses that the young man is not the father of the child, but, on the contrary, her uncle is her destroyer.

So now the matter stands. When the victimized young man applies for a divorce, which he surely will do, the public will have the names, and perhaps the shocking details of this shocking affair, this worst of crimes. The author of it all is not in the city, and, though expectant, is not yet aware of the disgrace in store for him.

A STORY OF THE WAR.

From Virtue and Honor to Degradation and Despair.

From the Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle.]

Gen. Rousseau, doubtless, was a man of many noble qualities; we are bound to believe so, for such is the general award of national men, North and South; but, even his war record is not without a dark, deep, damning stain, as the people of Nashville, where he so long commanded, freely and fiercely testify. It is a story, oft repeated we fear during the war, of a despotic, military satrap, abusing his position and power, to pitilessly wrong and forever ruin a beautiful and accomplished young woman, the daughter of a deceased great lawyer and statesman of Tennessee—one of Middle Tennessee's favorite sons—who, with her widowed mother and family, reduced to utter destitution by the depredations of that satrap's thieving soldiers, applied to him for redress and relief. * * * The wrong-doer prospered in this world's esteem, until, suddenly taken away by death, he is followed to the tomb by a weeping city and State, and laid away to his everlasting rest, "by all his country's honors blest." But the *wronged*—what of her? Alas! she died years ago—died, on the instant, so soon as the wrong was committed! At least, the world treated her as if she were dead; such is the world's—aye, is society's justice. Yes, though the beautiful flower which the military satrap marred and degraded, died to the world and to society, years ago, yet, we hear, that the fair form of what was once the lovely, the accomplished, the highborn still lives; and, driven thither by a cruel world, inhabits a "celebrated" *bagnio* in the city of Louisville.

ABORIGINAL.

The Reported Discoveries at Rock Island.

Wonderful Relics—Statues in Copper—An Obelisk of Brass.

The Rock Island (Illinois) *Argus* gives the following particulars of the reported discovery of aboriginal relics at that place—a remarkable story, if true, and an ingenious hoax if untrue. In either case the story is worth reading. The *Argus* says:

We have the pleasure this evening of laying before our readers the result of one of the most interesting subterraneous exploring expeditions ever attempted on this continent. It is nothing less than an underground passage way under Rock Island—the present site of the United States arsenal—and the discovery of antiquarian relics of the rarest and most interesting character.

The entrance to a large cave—as our home reapers are doubtless aware is plainly visible from the ferry landing, as well as other portions of our city bordering on the river bank, and although some ten feet in diameter at the entrance, it is gradually diminishes in size until some twenty-five feet are reached, when it is with difficulty that a person can effect an entrance by crawling through the aperture, but when once fairly through, there is no difficulty in standing erect.

Until the recent interesting discoveries were made by the enterprising explorers, representing an Eastern Scientific Society, and who are now sojourning in our city, this cave has never been known to be over one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and has possessed nothing more than ordinary interest, except as having been thought by the stern old Sac warrior, Black Hawk, to have been the chosen abode of the Great Spirit that presided over their destinies. But upon close examination at the terminus of one of the darkest and most intricate recesses, a narrow cavity was discovered in the rock, and by the aid of a torch forced into it, an interior apartment was found, upon entering which the party were enabled to explore the subterraneous passage for a distance of nearly one thousand feet. The main passage is some six feet in width and about nine in height, and is evidently a natural cavern, though in several places there are evidences of its having been widened, as chisel marks can be distinctly discovered on the walls—besides numerous small recesses at regular intervals of fifty feet, which bear traces of having been hewn out of the massive solid rock.

The second corridor, leading from the main one, is very extensive—containing six ponderous pillars enwreathed with gorgeous decorations. Beyond that is a shorter chamber, in which is the entrance to the *sanctum sanctorum*, and which contains one of the grandest collections of antiquarian curiosities ever discovered on the continent. It contains a huge pedestal in the center constructed of solid copper, upon which is erected a magnificent shrine which, with its unique inscription, denotes the antiquity of its devotees. Surrounding it are the colossal figures of the twelve worshippers in kneeling posture, and quite contiguous to them is the symmetrical though diminutive figure of an Indian maiden, with countenance of surpassing beauty, and strongly marked features, indicative of deep thought and wondrous surprise, pointing with one hand to the expressive word engraved upon the wall—*Sheol*—indicating thereby that the end of their destiny and race is at hand. Above them all, on its projecting and crescent-shaped roof, are arranged in systematic precision, crossbows, arrows and other weapons in warlike profusion—reminding one of the ancient sons of Persia and Greece.

The atmosphere in this apartment is almost unfit to sustain animal life, being damp, heavy and very impure. The torches of the exploring party were several times extinguished, and the persons having the expedition in charge barely escaped suffocation.

Immediately adjoining the room containing these wonders is an obelisk of solid brass, some seven feet in hight, beautifully sculptured on four sides. There are, in all, twenty-one small basreliefs, and above, below and between them is carved an inscription, seventy-six lines in length. The whole is in the best state of preservation, scarcely a character of the inscription is wanting, and the figures are as sharp and well defined as if executed only a few days ago. One of the scenes represented is a circle of the ancient aborigines sitting in council—with the all-potent pipe of peace performing its wonted circuit, while the fortunes of war and peace are being discussed in the presence of the white winged presiding genius. Another scene represented is a rough chart table formed by his attendants—a prisoner is at his feet, while men are being introduced leading various animals and carrying ponderous crossbows, javelins, and other weapons. The animals represented are the elephant, polar bear, lion, stag, and various kinds of monkeys. The ornaments delicately graven on the robes of the party, the tassels and fringes, the bracelets and armlets, the elaborate curls of the hair and beard are all entire. One of the chiefs stands very erect and carries in his arms an animal resembling a chamois upon his right arm, and in his left hand a branch bearing fine flowers. Around his temples are a fillet adorned in front with a rosette. One of the other characters, in a tragical attitude, holds a square vessel, resembling a basket, in his left hand, and a drawn dagger in the right, while on his head is worn a rounded cap, at the base of which is a horn. The garments of both consist of a robe falling from the shoulders to the ankle, and a short tunic underneath, descending to the knee, and are richly and tastefully decorated with embroideries and fringes, whilst the hair and beard are arranged with study and taste. The limbs are delineated with peculiar accuracy, and the muscles and bones faithfully though somewhat too strongly marked.

After proceeding further, the party reached a large room with a high arched roof, in which were the entrances to many other chambers. This contained the crowning gem of the wonders—nothing less than a huge sarcophagus of copper—nine feet long and three feet in width, minutely sculptured within and without, with several hundred figures representing an immense funeral procession and ceremonies relating to the deceased chieftain, with emblems and other devices. The lid was partially removed, and revealed a quantity of bones and javelins.

In one of the secluded corners of this apartment, and a few feet below the level of the floor, is the arched entrance to an unexplored chamber—approached by a narrow passage way down through a hideous stone stairway. The party, after repeated efforts to effect an entrance, were obliged to abandon it. In plainly defined Indian characters, it bears the significant inscription, "All hope abandon, ye who enter in," an admonition which, while it tended only to excite and increase the curiosity of the explorers, was wisely heeded.

The knowledge of this ancient and interesting race does not seem, by any means, to have been confined to statuary and sculpture. Their weapons, and the jewel ornaments with which their persons were adorned, though principally of copper, are, in some instances, finished with gold and silver, and carved in the most exquisite manner conceivable, indicating mechanical genius and scientific attainments of the highest order. The luxury and refinement of an enlightened civilization are clearly delineated in these mysterious images and devices, rather than the wretchedness, ignorance and superstitions of a semi-barbarous race, as eminent authors of the present age have surmised our country, previous to its discovery by Columbus, to have been inhabited by.

At present the strictest vigilance is observed at the cave—no person being allowed to enter it without permission from one or more of the explorers. During the interval, we understand it to be the intention of the party having the relics in their possession to ship the movable portion of them at once to New York, if permission from the War Department for their removal can be obtained.

OGEECHE.

The Georgia Negro Insurrection

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of Saturday.]

The troops under Gen. Sweeney still remain encamped on Ogeechee Neck, although everything seems to be perfectly quiet in that locality. The Sheriff and other myrmidons of the law now dare to visit the country, arrest prisoners, and summon witnesses, and writs now run in Chatham county the same as they do in Richmond. Seventy-five of these negroes were to have been examined yesterday before a magistrate on a charge of insurrection against the State authorities. Gen. Henry R Jackson will represent the prosecution, and strange to say, Henry S. Fitch, the United States District Attorney, has received orders from Washington to defend the prisoners; associated with him are Mr. O. W. Statne and Provisional ex-Gov James Johnson. Like the Savannah *News*, we cannot understand why an United States Attorney should be instructed to defend persons charged with insurrection against the laws. But the idea seems to be prevalent at the North that the Ogeechee insurgents were a very harmless and peaceably disposed band of negroes, who have been cruelly treated by the rebel whites of Chatham county, and over whom the Government of the United States should throw its protecting aegis.

ROMANTIC.

A Lost Son of the Late Mrs. Sigourney Turns Up in Vermont.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

Sir: What I now write you may seem to you very strange, and hardly to be believed, but nevertheless it is strictly true. It is this:

It is a well known fact that the late Mrs. Sigourney, of Hartford, Conn., had a son who was reported to have been drowned in the East river, New York, in 1857—I believe that is the year—but late confessions and documents of a dying woman prove the contrary. The legitimate son of the late Mrs. Lydia H Sigourney is still living. He is a perfect image of his mother, and he also possesses his mother's talent—that of writing poetry and prose. His name is Andrew. The person that was drowned, and was supposed to be her son, was not hers, but had been exchanged in infancy for her legitimate child, according to the confessions of a lady who lately died. This confession, with other letters and documents, will soon be given to the public through the press, and they are such that they will startle the whole community. They are in the possession of a clergyman, who is well known. Mr. Sigourney's son served in the late war, and returned home a Major. He is now in a town in this State, loved and respected by all who know him. These are facts; and as he is pretty well known in your city, it may be of interest to many of your readers.

Truly yours, ALONZO HAWES,

Late of Hartford, Conn.

Address box 89, St. Albans Vt.

AFFECTING SCENE.

The Louisville Child-Burning Affair.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

One George Weathers was brought before the police court yesterday morning, charged with brutally beating and then burning a child under his charge. The details were not anything so horrible as they were represented to be in one of the city papers, but it was proved that he had badly mistreated it. When the case had been heard and the judge was on the point of giving his decision, a woman came rushing frantically into court, and, seizing the child in her arms, burst forth in cries of mingled joy and grief. She states that she lives in Indianapolis, and is the mother of the child, and the accused is its father, but that it was illegitimate; that the man had seduced her. When the child had grown up to a tolerable age he had taken it and gone she knew not whither, and the first information she had of his or its whereabouts was the account of the ill-treatment, which she read in an Indianapolis paper, and had taken the first train for this city, come straightway to the courtroom, just in time to save it from him. The judge, after saying that Frederick II of Prussia had often been lashed worse than that child had been, gave it into the charge of the Commonwealth's attorney, Mr. Reasor, who volunteered to take it into his family and care for it till some disposition should be made of its case. The man, its father, is now living with another woman in this city, and the mother strenuously objects to its being again given into his possession. So the matter stands for the present.

IRON COFFINS.

Their Effect Upon Dead Bodies

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—I read in the *Intelligencer*—it will be in the *Chronicle* next week—a frightful statement of burying alive that is said to have occurred in New Orleans, and is now going the rounds of the press, to the intense horror of all sensitive people.

The mother of the unfortunate, it is claimed, was informed of the horrible event, through a dream, and insisted upon having the body disinterred, for investigation. On opening the grave the horrible fact was manifested. The glass over the face was broken, the face was mutilated, and the fingers wounded.

Now, it would be well to let this pass as a warning to the thoughtless who hurry dead bodies into their graves, before positive assurance that life is extinct. But the case is so horrible that it is better to know the truth. The corpse had been encased in an iron coffin—called casket—made iron-tight. The consequence is that the gases generated by the decaying body produce the most frightful disfiguration, and in some instances shiver the glass over the face.

I know all about this, for I had a case come under my immediate observation—the death of a friend, in the country, caused by an accident, so sudden and unexpected that few of the friends and relatives could be called to the funeral within the ordinary time incident to such occasions. An iron coffin was procured, the body placed in it, and the lid sealed and screwed down in the usual manner—with a thick glass plate over the head. To those who watched the loved face through tears, there soon appeared a singular change; the veins of the forehead began to swell, and soon stood out like cords. Then the face began to swell and soon the eyes partly opened and the lips fell apart, giving to the face a wrathful, horrified expression that was painful to look upon. These changes continued until the dead seemed to be striving to breathe and speak, and strange noises were heard inside. Women shrieked and fainted, and at last a cloth was thrown over the glass, and persons were forbid looking in. During the night of the second day (if I remember correctly), an explosion occurred, accompanied by the sound of broken glass, and it was found that the plate, over the face, was shivered, and the room filled with the most sickening stench. The dead body was horrible to look at, and it required no active stretch of the imagination to believe that life had returned and a struggle ensued.

I doubt whether one could return to life from the counterfeit condition that had been mistaken for death, while sealed up in one of these iron cases. Such return must, of course, be slow, uncertain and feeble. How long the air of the coffin would continue pure enough to strengthen the lungs, so as to start the circulation, I am not prepared to say; but I should think not long—certainly not a sufficient length of time to enable the subject buried alive to make much of a struggle.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Radical Deception of the Colored People.

When the Radicals are asked, says the Philadelphia *Age*, to explain their reasons for declaring negro suffrage in the South, and yet voting against it in the North, they point to the vote in Iowa and Minnesota, where the colored amendment was adopted. But look at the facts in these cases. Iowa gave over 19 800 majority for negro suffrage, and by that great achievement conferred the right of suffrage on 153 negroes. Minnesota gave over 9000 majority for negro suffrage, and thus nobly conferred the right to vote on thirty-seven distinguished persons of color. But Radicalism is not so liberal where negroes are more abundant. In Missouri it could have conferred the right to vote on about 171,000 negroes, and, although the State gave a large majority for GRANT, it rejected negro suffrage by a majority of near 20,000. The electoral vote of Connecticut and Ohio was cast for Gen. GRANT, but these States, like Missouri, have repudiated the negro theory with reference to an alteration of the elective franchise. Where there are few negroes in the North to vote, the Radicals are willing to give them the ballot. But where many would crowd to the polls, the privilege is withheld.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

"No D—d Niggers Admitted to be the Rule"

Under date of the 13th, "Mack" writes thus to the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

This, I understand, is to be one of the rules and regulations of the forthcoming inaugural ball. The language is not mine, but the utterance of one of the gentlemen selected to officiate as a floor manager on the festive occasion. I quote it merely to show the estimate in which our colored brethren are held by their professed friends and admirers. "No d—d niggers admitted to a Radical ball in honor of the election of a Radical President!" "Call you this backing your friends?" The idea of excluding by such a profane and sweeping edict, a whole race of people, who, according to the Republican party, saved the nation, and consider to-day the only loyal inhabitants of ten States of the Union! It is simply monstrous in its ingratitude. "The colored troops fought nobly," didn't they? Why not let them dance at the celebration of their victories? Really, I was very much astonished when I heard the remark, uttered, as it was by a gentleman who had it directly and officially. I had fully expected to see the pendulum of Sumner tripping the light fantastic with a bespangled damsel of African descent—the stately Chandler waltzing with a fair mulatto, and the courtly Wade promenading with "Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt"—not to mention the soul-stirring scenes of half a dozen buxom brides distributed here and there in sweet flirtation with the wives and daughters of Radical Senators.

But "no d—d niggers admitted" knocks the poetry out of the whole affair and degrades the ball into a shoddy exhibition, which no loyal man should attend. Think of the party that has been raving like a set of inebriated lunatics for four years to legislate negroes into street cars, hotels and private parlors, discarding their inauguration in this way! "O, judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts," as Mark Antony said under much slighter provocation than the bulletin of the Radical ball committee—"No d—d niggers admitted."

The action of the Radicals in this instance may serve to remind the reader of an incident related in Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson. The Doctor had a female friend named Mrs. Maculay, who was a strenuous theoretical advocate of what was called the "leveling principle," as the doctrine of the perfect social equality of all men and women, of what ever race or condition. He thought he would put her professions to a practical test. So, one day, he called on her at dinner time, accompanied by the radical lady's stable boy. "Madam," said he, "I have at last become a convert to your perfect equality ideas. I have called to dine with you to-day, and have invited my very estimable friend, your footman, to be one of the party." Boswell relates that Mrs. Maculay was highly indignant at the conduct of Dr. Johnson, and that all friendly relations between them ceased in consequence of this "practical joke."

HARDWARE.

ALLISON BROS.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,

MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,

270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

de6 6m

Commissioner's Notice.

Wm. F. Mellen, Trustee, and the United States and Others, against The New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and Others.

HAVING been appointed by the Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, a Special Commissioner in the above style case, to audit and make out a full and complete report to said Court of all bonds and coupons yet unpaid, secured by the first mortgage, and also all bonds and coupons due and unpaid, secured by the second mortgage of the said New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company, and to whom due, and the names of the holders thereto respectively:

Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all bond holders, as aforesaid, to come forward and present and file with me, as said Commissioner, at my office, in the city of Paducah and State of Kentucky, all bonds, being the first and second mortgage of said New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and coupons thereto belonging and unpaid, on or before the second Monday in March, 1869. W. H. JONES,

nov28 1m s Special Commissioner.

GENUINE HOLLANDS GENEVA. J.D.K&Z. JOHN DE KUYPER & SON ROTTERDAM.

IMPORTED DIRECT BY

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

Irving Block, No. 254 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

M. MAGEVNEY, Late of A. Vaccaro & Co. J. W. ROGAN, Late of A. J. Roach & Co.

MAGEVNEY & ROGAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

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COTTON---COMMISSION

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. Memphis, Tenn.

B. FRANK HARBERT, Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS,

—WITH—

PARTEE & HARBERT,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

No. 11 Union Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep1 Tue

SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

BOSTON, MASS.,

REPRESENTED IN MEMPHIS BY

THOMAS TROUT & SONS,

208 Front Street.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignmen of Cotton to the above house; and, if desired, will be held as shipper may direct. sep17 3m

NORFOLK, VA.

WM. A. PRINCE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

25 and 27 Commerce Street.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments to us, or our New York or Liverpool houses. sep18 6m

STOVES, ETC.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

"G. F. Filley's "Old Reliable"

CHARTER OAK STOVE

MAINTAINS its reputation as the BEST STOVE IN THE MARKET. J. F. Schabel & Co., 227 Main street, are the ONLY AGENTS for Memphis. Always see Filley's name on each Stove. A good supply of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Grates, Castings, Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron and Pressed Ware always on hand.

☞ Job Work promptly attended to.

J. F. SCHABEL & CO.,

nov26 3m No. 227 Main St., Memphis.

JEWELRY, ETC.

NEW GOODS

—FOR THE—

HOLIDAYS!

No. 265,

Corner Main and Court.

Sterling Silver Wares,

Very Superior Watches,

Rich Jewelry and Diamonds,

Fine French Clocks,

(In Marble and Gold Bronze).

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)

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265 MAIN ST., COR. COURT.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)

JEWELERS,

HAVE IN STORE AN

UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT

—OF—

PLATED WARES

OF THE BEST

AMERICAN & ENGLISH MANUFACTURE

TO THE PUBLIC

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL, *one year*.....$10 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, *one year*.....2 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; *each subsequent insertion* 50 *cents per Square.*
Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 *cents per line each insertion.*
Monthly advertisements, $8 *for first and* $4 *for each additional square.*
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL *will be charged one-sixth additional.*
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY *will be charged half of* DAILY *rates.*
Local Notices 20 *cents per line first insertion, and* 10½ *cents per line per month.*
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1869

THE WEEKLY APPEAL.

The WEEKLY APPEAL for this week is now ready for delivery, in wrappers, for mailing, at five cents per copy. At the present subscription price, $2 50 per annum, it is the cheapest paper in the United States. Orders and subscriptions received at the counting-room.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

The frequent violations of law, and outrages that thrill with horror the whole community, call for some decisive step, by the people of Shelby county, and of every county in West Tennessee, looking to their prevention in future. A public meeting should be held after the manner of that last Saturday, at Bolivar, and expression given, not alone to the condemnation of the unlawful deeds, with which our columns have for days been burdened, but to that sense of true loyalty to our State and her laws, which we know animates every Tennessean. There is no surer way of re-establishing law than by obedience to those, (however unlawful, measured by the Constitution), that are enforced by the men who serve the State by or without our will. Until the courts of the country relieve us, we owe allegiance to the laws, such as they are, upon our statute books. Through them we must find recourse and punishment for such evil-doers as have been paying the penalty of their crimes at the hands of their neighbors. We say this, not in fear of the threatened militia, (though that is an evil to be avoided), but for the sake of the general welfare, which is best subserved by the peace and order growing out of a strict observance and enforcement of the laws.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROCEEDINGS.

Attention is directed to the proceedings, in another column, of the Chamber of Commerce. It will be seen that a committee of that body has been appointed to petition the County Commissioners to make an appropriation for the payment of the expenses of a certain committee to, from and at Washington, for the purposes mentioned in an address that may be read in our local column, and that forms part of the proceedings alluded to. In the consideration of the petition that will be presented to them, the Commissioners must first be sure they have the power under the law to make the appropriation to be asked for, and secondly whether, at this time, the presence of such a committee as is proposed to be sent to Washington, could avail anything in behalf of Memphis As to the first, *we* have very serious doubt: the second was solved on Monday, in the House of Representatives, by the passage of the following resolution, by a vote of 96 to 67:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the National finances, no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress, either in bonds or money to railroads or other corporations, or to promote local enterprises, but the whole resources of the country ought to be applied to pressing necessities of the public service in such a manner as will relieve the people from burdens of taxation.

This, in our judgment, estops the proceedings contemplated by the action of the meeting yesterday.

THE RING AGAIN.

As will be seen by reference to a letter from a Nashville correspondent, the "ring" that lately tried in every possible way to get possession of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, are at last in a fair way to accomplish their purpose through the Board of Directors of that corporation; indeed, will do so, unless prevented by the prompt intervention of the stockholders, of whom the city of Memphis is the principal one. The Board of Mayor and Aldermen must be vigilant, the Finance Committee especially so, in order that this "ring" may again be thwarted, and the officials who side with them be taught, for the fourth time, who it is the people and press have triumphed over; who they have defeated through the promptitude of their representatives in the city legislature. There is no time to be lost. With a foe so quick and unscrupulous, the battle must wax warm and fierce from the beginning. Every means of preventing a consummation of this, their last effort, must be made use of. If they succeed, Memphis is at their mercy for ten years; perhaps ruined, in a southerly direction, forever. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad will be practically useless as a through route, and the Mississippi Central triumph in its downfall. We call upon the property holders, and those more immediately concerned as holders of stock, to look into this thing, and if it prove as our correspondent asserts, take immediate steps to compel a rescinding of the vote of the Directors.

COL. J. P. PRYOR announces his intention to "collect and publish in an enduring form, certified materials for an authentic and impartial history of the wrongs and outrages inflicted on Southern soldiers in Northern prisons, and on Southern citizens—defenseless old men, women and children—at their homes during the war by the Federal authorities and soldiers;" and, to that end, asks all who were in any such way afflicted to communicate with him at Water Valley, Miss.

THE Charleston *Courier* says it can conceive of no other purpose for which the bill to control the sale and price of cotton has been introduced into Congress than that, under the fear of its passage by July, the Southern planters may be induced "to bring the whole of their crops to market between this period and then, and thus benefit the speculators who have sold at prices under the market, deliverable during the few ensuing months, and enable the manufacturers to obtain it upon their own."

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The Richmond Convention has been postponed until March 17.

The Mississippi Radical delegation waited on Gen. Grant to-day, informing him that their object in visiting Washington was to secure the restoration of Mississippi to the Union under the Constitution voted on last summer. Grant replied that the Reconstruction Committee had reported a bill favorable to them, and said that he hoped the political affairs in the Southern States would be settled as soon as possible, or by the commencement of his administration.

A committee of the Baltimore Council to-day presented a resolution of that body, asking Grant to accept the hospitalities of that city. He replied that he would be engaged on Thursday and Friday in Baltimore on business pertaining to the Peabody Educational Fund, but would meet the Council on Saturday, if possible.

This morning the committee of the Negroes' National Convention, recently in session in this city, called on Gen. Grant by appointment. Langston, the Chairman, addressed the General, who replied as follows: I thank the Convention of which you are the representatives for the confidence they have expressed, and I hope sincerely that the colored people may receive every protection which the law gives them, and they shall have my efforts to secure such protection. They should prove by their acts their advancement, prosperity and obedience to the laws, worthy of all the privileges the Government has bestowed upon them, and by their future conduct show themselves worthy of all they now claim.

The Senators held a conference this morning on the bill relating to the Franco-American cable, but came to no conclusion.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals will to-morrow examine witnesses for the purpose of ascertaining whether the bridges over the Ohio river are constructed in accordance with the law, or are obstuctions to navigation.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, considered for a short time the three treaties with Great Britain. They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed. An objection was interposed to taking final action at this time, as some portions of them were prepared from telegrams, and it was deemed best to wait for copies by ocean steamers.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 19.—The *Times*, in its report of the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama Claims, says the Commission is to consist of four members, two to be appointed by England and two by the United States. The Commission will hold its sessions in Washington, and its first business will be to select an umpire, and, failing in a choice, each side shall appoint one, and when they shall be equally divided they shall select by lot one of the two umpires to render a final decision. One of the sovereigns of Europe is to be selected by the Commission to arbitrate points of international law, including the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents by Great Britain, and each Government is to formulate and advocate the claims of its citizens. No individual claims will be heard, and all claims must be presented in six months of the first day of meeting, and all indemnities are to be paid within eighteen months from the same day. One year is allowed for the ratification of the treaty.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* hopes that the English Parliament will not ratify the Alabama treaty, if the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as belligerents is to be re-opened.

The *Independent Belge* says that the protocol adopted by the Conference at Paris begins with a preamble stating that the representatives of the Powers who signed the treaty of Paris have met to define certain points of international law more precisely.

The document proceeds to declare that to encourage the insurrectionists in privateering and military expeditions against the territories of friendly States, is in violation of international law. When the protocol has been signed by all the powers participating in the Conference, it will be offered to Greece for its signature, and Greece signs if the Porte will withdraw his ultimatum, and if she refuses, the powers remain neutral and allow events to take their course.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Report says that the Erie Railroad combination is trying to get control of the Central, Fort Wayne, Pittsburg and Chicago railroads. Rumors are also current that the Erie party are buying the controling interest of the Adams Express Company, and that the present management of the Express Company are buying to retain the control, and that the company would not issue any more stock, and were buying three millions to satisfy the American Company, which is to surrender to the Adams Company the various lines surrendered in forming the late combination.

The confessions of Arnold and Atzerot, two of the parties to the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of Lincoln, are now published for the first time. The confession was made voluntarily in Baltimore, on the 18th of April, 1865, in the office of Marshall McPhee, by Arnold, and that of Atzerot in his cell at Washington, the night before his execution.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 19.—Departed—Minneola, Melnotte, Louisville and Cora 8 for Cincinnati; Peytona and barges for New Orleans.

Arrived—Nick Longworth, from New Orleans.

The weather is clear and pleasant. The river is falling, with 16 feet of water in the canal.

CAIRO, January 19.—Up—Richmond, Burns, Strader, Gray, Alton, Dick Fulton and A. J. Baker.

Down—Leonidas, 11 p.m. last night, Silver Moon, 4 a.m., Westmoreland, 8 a.m., Mississippi, Forsythe and Mary Houston, 6 p.m.

The river rose 16 inches. The weather is clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—Arrived—Mountaineer, Lizzie Gill.

Departed—Thompson Dean.

The weather is clear and mild. The river is still gorged above Quincy.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 19—Gen. Carl Shurz was elected United States Senator this morning. The entire Radical vote of both Houses was cast for him. The Democrats voted for John Phelps.

The Grand Jury of this county has found a bill of indictment against Robert A. Watt, the former Comptroller of the city, charging him with embezzling and converting to his own use, while an officer of the city, $115 000 in bonds, and coupons amounting to $80,400; and also a bill against Joseph Deggendorf, the present Comptroller, charging him with embezzling $29 000 belonging to the city.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, January 19.—The returns of the election for Cortes show an overwhelming majority for a monarchy. The Republicans have carried Seville, Barcelona, Alicante, Surregossa and some other cities. There will be about 100 Republicans in the new Cortes.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, January 19.—Hon. S. F. Chandler was to-day re-elected United States Senator by the Michigan Legislature.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1869.

SENATE.

The President's reply to the resolution of inquiry relative to the Amnesty Proclamation, was read. Mr Ferry regretted that the President had confined himself to giving precedents, and giving no light upon the question of the right of the Executive to grant a general amnesty.

On motion of Mr. Sumner the Foreign Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the message of the President relative to affairs in Japan, the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as Chinese Ambassador, the act prohibiting our representatives abroad from wearing diplomatic costumes, the proposed amendment to the law regulating the coolie trade, with a resolution to enquire into the designs of foreign powers to their governmental institutions on the people of this continent.

Mr. Thayer offered the following joint resolution as an amendment to the Constitution:

That no male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age or upwards, shall be deprived of the right to vote at any election held by the people of the United States for national, State, or municipal officers, or for representatives in Congress, unless guilty of a crime or which he has been duly convicted by law.

The resolution was tabled, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the copper bill, which after discussion was finally passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Paine called the attention of the House to the letter read by him from the Adjutant General of the army in response to a resolution calling for information as to the number of enlisted men now serving in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, who had been citizens or residents of the Southern States, or who had served in the rebel army, the Adjutant General stating that there is no means of procuring the information except by direct inquiry, and under the circumstances Mr. Paine asked that the resolution be rescinded, which was agreed to.

Mr. Etee, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 200,000 copies of the report of the special Commissioner of Revenue, with an appendix, for the use of the Houses, and 100,000 copies for the use of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Kelly addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

After some discussion a vote was taken and the resolution adopted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Ashley, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, to preserve the purity of the elections in the several organized Territories for delegates.

Mr. Phelps offered an amendment providing for the representation of minorities and argued in defense of the proposition, which was rejected, and the bill passed by a vote of 61 to 56.

It provides for the appointment of four commissioners in each county, two from each political party, and makes detailed provisions for the conduct of elections.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate concurrent resolution reviving a joint committee to revise and fix the pay of the officers of both Houses. Passed.

The Senate's substitute for the House bill amendatory of the act relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

The substitute provides for the transfer from State to Federal Courts of suits brought against express, railroad and steamboat companies, etc., for the loss of property in transit, caused by the late war.

After a discusion the substitute was agreed to.

The Senate's amendment to the House bill amendatory to the act of February 17, 1861, to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in contested election cases, was non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked.

The Senate bill granting lands and the right of way to the Denver City Railroad and Telegraph Company, was taken up and several amendments offered and the bill and amendments ordered to be printed and the House adjourned.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 19.—On Saturday night one hundred armed men from Plum Creek, Fremont county, Iowa, broke into the jail in Sidney and took out Jackson and Morton, who murdered Hollaway at a dance at his hotel on Thursday, and hung them to a tree not over a mile distant from the town.

Alexander Ramsey was re-elected United States Senator from Minnesota to-day.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 19.—The vote to-day in the Legislature for United States Senator resulted as follows: In the Senate, Cumback 22, Hendricks 19, scattering 6. In the House, Cumback 48, Hendricks 45, scattering 7. Three Radicals in the Senate and seven in the House bolted the caucus nomination.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, January 19.—James A. Bayard was elected to-day by the Delaware Legislature as United States Senator, to serve until March 4th, and Thos. Bayard for the full term of six years from that date.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, January 19.—M. H Carpenter was nominated to-night for United States Senator on the sixth ballot.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Cotton dull, heavy and ¼ to ⅝c lower; sales 1700 bales; uplands 25¾; Superfine flour $5 65@5 85. Wheat dull and drooping; Western $1 03 at 05. Rice firm. Coffee quiet. Cuba sugar 11½. Muscovado molasses 80. Wheat quiet. Corn 73@75c. $1 49.

Dry Goods—Heavy brown sheetings, best makes, 17c; sprouts, 16½c. Unbleached shirtings 16c. Pepperell advanced to 19c. New York Mills bleached muslins 27½@28c. Wamsutta 28c. Fancy styles new prints 13½, 14@14½. Ginghams 26. Washington cambrics 16c. Mouslin delaines, light styles, 30c. Woolens dull.

Money—There is rather more inquiry, but chiefly from small drugs on the street; but the market is easy at 7 for call loans. Prime discounts 7@8. Sterling heavy at 9½@9¾. Gold lower under a weakness in exchange, but closed steady at 134@135. State bonds steady; old Tennessee 64@66; new 67@68.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Cotton unsettled and prices nominal; middlings 23½c; sales 2100 bales; receipts 1057 bales; exports 7813 bales. Gold 37. Sterling 47¾. Commercial 47¼. New York sight ¼ discount. Flour easier; superfine $6 75@6 87½; AX $7 25, AAX $7 50@8. Corn, white, 77c; yellow 80c. Oats easy at 67c. Bran $1 05. Hay dull and unchanged. Pork not very much higher, $30. Bacon firmer; shoulders 14½c; sides 18@19½c. Lard firm; tierces 18c; kegs 20½. Sugar active; common 10¾@10¾; prime 12¾@13c; yellow clarified 14@15c. Molasses active; common 58@60c; prime 65@66c; choice 70@72c. Whisky dull and unchanged. Coffee firmer; fair 16¾@16¾c; prime 16¾@17¾c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 19.—Tobacco active; sales 103 hhds; lugs to medium wrappers $5 to $18 Cotton 27½c. Pork $29 30@29 50. Lard 19½c. Bulk shoulders 12½c; sides 16@16½c packed. Bacon shoulders 15c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c packed. Superfine flour $7 25. Wheat $1 80@1 85. Oats 60@65c. Corn 58@60c. Rye $1 40@1 45.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—Tobacco unchanged. Superfine flour $5 25@5. Wheat, fall, $1 40@1 95. Corn 66@70c. Oats 58@60c. Pork firm at $29 50. Bulk shoulders 12¾; sides 13¾@16¾c. Bacon shoulders 13¾@14c; sides 17¾@17¾c; hams 18@20c. Lard 19@20c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—Family flour $7 75. Corn 68c. Oats 53@56c. Cotton dull and nominal at 25@25½. Whisky 88. Pork $29 50. Bulk shoulders held at 12½; sides 14½c. Bacon shoulders 13½c; sides 16½@17½c. Lard is held at 19½c. Butter unchanged. Cheese 13@22c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 19.—Consols closed at 93¾. U. S. 5-20 bonds 75¾.

FRANKFORT, January 18.—United States 5 20's closed at 79¾@79½.

PARIS, January 19.—Bourse firmer. Rentes 70f 12c.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.—Cotton closed dull. Uplands 11¾@11¾d; Orleans 11¾@11¾d. Sales 10,000 bales.

THE RING AGAIN.

The Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad to be Transferred to the Southern Association.

Memphis Sold Out and the Memphis and Ohio Railroad to be Ruined.

The Railroad Ring on the War Path After Stocks.

NASHVILLE, January 17, 1869.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Nothing like going away from home to get the news. I have just heard from a reliable friend, that at the recent meeting of the Directors of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, it was determined, only one true patriotic man objecting, that this road be leased to the Southern Railroad Association, well known as the lessees of the Mississippi Central Railroad. Owing to the persistent appeals of the one true man, the consummation of this last effort of the ring remains in *statu quo* for a few days, or until it can be ascertained if the press and public of Memphis, where much of the stock is held, are in favor of or opposed to it.

The object of this lease is no doubt to prevent the Memphis and Ohio from availing herself of the only avenue now open by which the freight and travel of that road can find an outlet to New Orleans and the far South. The lessees of the Mississippi Central having failed in their purpose of taking possession of all the Memphis Railroads, have determined to ruin her prospects, in so far as they can, by compelling all travel South to take the Charleston or the Mississippi Central from Jackson, rendering the Ohio Road useless farther down than Humboldt. For ten years, if not forever, Memphis will be deprived of all advantages that might be derived from through travel and freight over the lower end of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad from that point, entailing very heavy loss on all the stockholders. It is well known that the Memphis and Ohio Railroad has long been desiring a connection with the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company at Memphis, so that when cars were loaded at Louisville with New Orleans freights, they might run through to Memphis and there be transferred to the track of that road. Such an arrangement would long since have given Memphis this immensely profitable trade, and the Mississippi and Tennessee road would have become very productive; but No! says the Southern Railroad Association (Mississippi Central lessees): *Your roads shall not have this trade. We will for ten years close your Southern outlet, and compel this trade to pass down over the Mississippi Central, now the property of New York capitalists.*

Now, Messrs. Editors, I don't think the Board of Directors have any legal, certainly no moral right, to sell out or lease beyond their term of office—or at all—the property of the stockholders of this railroad, and I for one enter a protest against it, and hope that every citizen of Memphis who is not in the "ring" will be aroused to the necessity of instant action and a determination to defeat the impudent cormorants.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen should see to it at once that the interest of Memphis, (amounting, I believe, to one fourth the stock of the road) is protected. This adversary must be fought in the courts and out, and by every available means, until they are compelled to give way before the general interest and effort of the people. An injunction must at once be sued out, restraining this Board of Directors; and such other steps be taken as will save the city of Memphis from the threatened ruin. We must be up and doing. If these men are permitted to have their way our city will be ruined irretrievably. They are fighting for money, and would ruin everything and every body that stand in their way. Speak to the people, Messrs. Editors, and tell them what you think of this latest effort of the wicked and persistent "ring."

Yours, RAILROAD.

PEACE.

Meeting at Bolivar on Saturday Last.

The people of Hardeman county, irrespective of party or creed, met at the new Courtroom last Saturday evening, in pursuance to a call that had been numerously signed for the purpose of giving expression to their views as regards the acts of lawlessness lately committed by unknown parties in our midst. On motion, Pitser Miller, Esq., was made Chairman, and James B. Harriss Secretary of the meeting. The Chairman, in a few brief and pungent remarks, stated the objects of the gathering, and plainly showed that something ought to be done to put a final stop to the lawlessness so prevalent of late. He said that in the past Hardeman had justly borne a high reputation for peace, law and order; that the time had been when, if even a hog was wantonly killed or a calf stolen, whole neighborhoods would not rest until the perpetrator or thief was brought to justice. Now, if a man is killed or a fellow-being spirited away in the most strange and remarkable manner, hardly any notice was taken of it, and he therefore desired a committee appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions condemning and denouncing the action of all those who take the law in their own hands and ride rough shod over the statutes made and provided for the good of a common society. The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee, and requested to express in suitable terms the profound sentiments of all the law abiding citizens of this county: Alexander Ramsey, A. T. McNeal, M. R. Parrish, E. G. Coleman, T. J. Cuffi. The committee retired to one of the jury rooms, and after being absent a few moments, returned and offered the following, which, on motion, was unanimously received and adopted:

WHEREAS, In the past, Hardeman has been second to no county in the State of Tennessee, in the steadfast adherence to law and order, and in the singularly unanimous spirit of her citizens to preserve the public peace and tranquility and promote good feeling between and among all classes of her people; and

Whereas, In these times of political and social trouble, we deem it all important that our county should preserve her lifetime reputation, and feel that she needs the endeavors of all her citizens in that regard; and

Whereas, There have been lately with-in her limits, violations of the law heretofore unknown in her annals, and disgraceful to the perpetrators thereof; therefore, in token of public reprobation of the same, we, [a portion of the citizens of Hardeman county, in public meeting assembled, do

Resolve, 1st. That we emphatically condemn the late acts of murder and jail breaking committed in this county, and deem the actors therein enemies to the public welfare.

2d. That we consider the courts the proper avenues for the redress of all wrongs, public and private, and that the commission of crime is not a proper course for its prevention.

3d That we earnestly hope that in the future, as in the past, Hardeman county will preserve her reputation for tranquility, quiet and regard for legal and social duty, and that the late violations of law within her borders will constitute exceptions in her history.

4th. That we earnestly call on all citizens to do all in their power to preserve order and prevent any future violations of law.

5th. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Bolivar *Bulletin*, and that the Memphis papers be requested to copy the same.

No other business appearing, on motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Bill German—Why He Was Hung.

A private letter to the Nashville *Banner*, speaking of the Bill German affair, says:

Whilst encamped near Livingston, two of these men went to Judge Coltom's and shot a negro, dangerously wounding him. The next night one of them, named William German, was found hanging to a tree, with a card pinned to his back as follows: "W. German, hung by the K. K., for a violation of order in attempting to take the life of an innocent negro. Our object being to protect the innocent and to punish the guilty, without regard to race or color."

Not one of the two hundred men were disguised in any respect whatever, and, strange to say, not one of them was known by any person who saw them, and as they came and went in the night, no one knows from whence they came or whither they goeth.

Judge Goodpasture made them a little speech, urging them to respect the laws. They replied that was exactly what they professed to do—that good men had been abused and outraged in Overton until they had determined to see that justice was done, and that all the guilty should be punished and all the innocent protected.

I got my information from Judge Gardenheir, just from them. If you see anything in the papers different from this it is false. Yours truly,

G. G. DIBRELL.

MARRIED.

THORNTON DOCKERY—On the 13th inst., at the residence of Mr. R. M. Mason, near White's Station, Tenn., by Rev. E. B. Crisman, of Memphis, Dr. R. H. THORNTON to Miss BELLE J. DOCKERY. Ledger copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

"O'er the glad waters of the dark-blue sea,
Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls as free."—*Byron*

KING—The subject of this notice was, and is, a dear friend. After many years of mutual friendship, I have had ample means of studying the nobility of one "whom to know was to love." CHARLES HENRY KING, twenty years old, in the building of manhood, sailed from New Orleans on the 19th of September, 1868, on the good vessel "Sir Robert Peel," for a voyage to the West India Islands. The dread disease, the yellow fever, had fastened its direful stroying talons on his system, and on the fourth day after leaving port his spirit left its tenement of clay, and is now free in that future state to which we are all tending. Oh! the anguish of his mother, when, after many long months, the vessel returns, and she received a kind letter from its owner, informing her that her son was gone! The many friends of CHARLIE will drop a tear at this sad record of one who lived ever been kind to all. He was the oldest living son of our friend H. S. King, well known and long in this city. The kindness of his heart by those who knew him well was remarkable, and it is but justice to say he had no enemies. For the present, "Good bye, dear CHARLIE;" we will meet again soon. "PENN."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Angola Lodge, No. 168 F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, this Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock.
By order JOHN ZENT, W. M.
JOHN BEAMISH, secretary. ja20

SPRING SESSION.

W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.,

WILL open on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st. This school is now the leading Seminary of the south. It has the regular course of the best institutions in the United States.
ja20 W. E. WARD, Principal.

I. O. O. F.—Rebekah Degree Lodge.

IN consequence of the very inclement weather last Thursday night, the instituting and organizing of the REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE was postponed until this Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. Brethren of No. 6 and No. 8 (of the Secret Degree) and their wives are cordially invited to be present on the occasion to night. After the organization, the Degree of Rebekah will be conferred upon the wives of Brothers of the Secret Degree in good standing.
J. P. PRESCOTT, of No. 6.
ja20 H. D. CONNELLY, of No. 8.

Salt! Salt!

NOW landing from steamer Little Condon and barges, a cargo of salt, direct from the works of the Kanawha Salt Company. Merchants and others wishing to supply themselves from the fever, will please leave their orders.
F. BANKS, SAITH, Agent,
ja19 No. 3 Howard Row.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES POLTON,
LEVI JOY.
Memphis, Tenn., January 18, 1869. ja19

YOUNG & BROTHER,
Booksellers & Stationers
No. 248 Main Street.

Woodburn Grange,
Doubly False,
The Lost Beauty,
Memphis City Directory,
A few copies left. Call soon, if you wish one, at
YOUNG & BROTHER,
ja18 No. 248 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

INFORMATION TO PLANTERS.

WE have on hand a consignment of the celebrated DICKSON "SELECT COTTON SEED," which we offer for sale in lots to suit the Planter. This Seed, the most prolific in use, has been known to yield on an average TWO BALES TO THE ACRE. The staple is very superior, and sample stalks may be seen at our office. We respectfully invite the attention of the planting community and the trade generally to the great superiority of this Seed.
Circulars sent to address free.
ja17 E. M. Apperson & Co.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO
A. VACCARO & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
nov28

LUMBER, ETC.

Lumber, Lumber.

OLDEST lumber merchants in the South Yard established in Memphis 1847. Building Material of all Kinds. Dressed and Rough Flooring, Doors, Shingles, Ceiling, Blinds, Laths, Weatherboarding, Glazed Sash, Fencing. We don't intend to be undersold. Yard and office foot Washington street, near river.
pl8dawtfn M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN.

STERLING AND COIN

Silver Wares.

265 MAIN ST., COR. COURT

F. D. BARNUM & CO.

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)

JEWELERS.
de17

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,
SEWANEE MOUNTAIN, TENN.

THE next Term of the Junior Department will open at University Place, Tenn.,
On the 10th Day of February, 1869.
Boys received at any age and prepared for College. Location perfectly healthy—2000 feet above the sea. $160 covers expense, board and tuition for three months. For circulars and information address G. R. Fairbanks, Esq., General Treasurer, University Place, Tenn.
C. T. QUINTARD, D.D., LL.D.
ja5 eod2 Vice Chancellor.

THE WEEKLY PANOLA STAR,

IS PUBLISHED IN A SECTION OF COUNTRY entirely tributary to Memphis, and has a circulation unsurpassed by any other medium of that kind in North Mississippi. Merchants and business men generally will find it to their advantage to advertise in the STAR
Address PANOLA STAR,
008 Panola, Miss

AUCTION.

Fine Furniture, Cutlery, Etc.,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING NEXT January 21, 1869, we shall sell, at public auction, at our Salesroom, No. 278 Second street, a large assortment of fine Parlor and Bedroom Furniture; also, a varied assortment of merchandise, consisting of Cutlery, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Mirrors, Table Ware, etc., etc.
MONSARRAT, LANIER & CO.,
ja20 Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF NOTIONS
—BY—
A. E. FRANKLAND,
No. 197 Main Street.

I WILL SELL ON THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at Salesrooms, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES—all first-class, and fresh from importers' hands
ja19 A. E. FRANKLAND, Auctioneer.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
N. E. Cor. Main & Jefferson Sts.

Auction Sales of Merchandise, Furniture, etc., at Salesroom every morning at 10 o'clock.

THE BEAUTIFUL
RESIDENCE LOTS
Northeast Corner of
Poplar and Manassas Streets
FOR SALE.

WE have the pleasure of announcing that this beautiful residence property will shortly be
Offered to the Public, at Auction,
In lots of 50 feet front.

Also, the equally beautiful grounds at the northeast corner of Manassas and Bradford streets, belonging to the same owners. It can not be disputed that these are some of the most beautiful and desirable residence lots in Memphis; and persons who contemplate purchasing, should bear in mind when they are so d, of which due notice will be given. Meanwhile, we will show plans and receive offers for the property.
ja14
GEORGE H. MONSARRAT. JOHN C. LANIER
Monsarrat, Lanier & Co.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
—AND—
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,
No. 276 Second St., Ayres Building,
de8 tf Memphis, Tennessee.

A. M. STODDARD & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
37 Union Street,

THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oct8 tf

INSURANCE.

CONDITION
—OF THE—
ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
January 1, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL, - $3,000,000

ASSETS, at Market Value:

Cash on hand in Bank and in transit,	$ 592 629 57
Real Estate (unincumber'd)	253,319 11
Bank Stock,	1,307,330 00
Mortgage Bonds,	9.7,700 00
U. S., State and City Stock and other public Securities,	2,079,953 00
	$5,150 931 71
Total Liabilities,	289 553 98
Net Assets,	$4,861 377 73

Duly attested, sworn to, and signed.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, January 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said company have complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on insurance companies, and I further certify that Henry A. Littleton, agent of said company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Ætna Insurance Company is authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.

H. A. LITTLETON
AGENT,
No. 22 Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
ja17

FOR SALE.

5000 bush. Black Seed Oats.
300 bbls. Rosindale and Louisville Cement.
100 " Plaster.
100 " Cape and Utica Lime.
10,000 Fire Brick and Tile.
100 bbls. Early Goodrich and Pinkeye Potatoes.

JOINER & KIRKLEY,
No. 34 Monroe st.

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 278 Front Street, Up-Stairs,
Over R. S. Taylor & Co.,
ja19 daw MEMPHIS, TENN.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,
AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
OFFICE, No. 18 KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING.

ASSETS, : : : : : : : $5,000,000

Policies Issued and Losses Paid at the Memphis Office.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:

HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, McNutt & Co.
NEWTON FORD, of Messrs. Newton Ford & Co.
W. H. CHERRY, President Merchants National Bank;
ALBERT PIKE, Attorney at Law;
B. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. B. J. Semmes & Co;
CHARLES C. PARTEE, of Messrs. Partee & Harbert;
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Attorney at Law;
JOHN P. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co;
D. A. SHEPPERD, Cashier Peoples Bank;
NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs. N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Brothers;
M. F. KENNADY, of Messrs. Kennedy & Russell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS: R. W. MITCHELL, M.D., FRANK RICE, M.D

GENERAL AGENTS:

JOHN F. WILKERSON, for Tennessee;
E. A. CULE, for Mississippi;
JACK BORNE, for Arkansas;
HARDIN HOWSLEY, for Kentucky.

MANAGERS, - - - - - S. R. CLARKE & CO.

GREAT CLOSING SALE!

A. Seessel & Son

Respectfully inform their PATRONS and the PUBLIC that they are now offering their

IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
FANCY SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, TRIMMINGS,
AND NOVELTIES
At Actual Cost!

MERCHANTS will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock of

FLANNELS,
LINSEYS,
JEANS,
KERSEYS,
BLANKETS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

GIVE US A CALL, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

A. SEESSEL & SON,
259 MAIN ST., OPP. COURT SQUARE.

RELIABLE AND POPULAR
HARDWARE IMPORTING HOUSE

CHARLESTON,	NEW YORK,	MEMPHIS,
1824.	ESTABLISHED IN 1836.	1863.

DEPOT FOR
B. F. AVERY'S CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,
DEPOT FOR
BELMONT NAIL WORKS' SUPERIOR CUT NAILS.
FULL SUPPLIES OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS.

OUR long established connections with English and American Manufacturers afford facilities unsurpassed; and our well earned position will be maintained and no effort spared to render this in the future, as in the past, the Favorite House.

E. ROBBINS & BRADLEY,
223 Second Street, Adams Block, - - - - Memphis, Tenn
CAPT. JAMES G. BARBOUR. MR. THOMAS D. WILDER.

QUEENSWARE, ETC.

CHARLES N. ERICH,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS
—AND—
QUEENSWARE,
No. 313 Main St., Memphis.
ja7

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

S. STERNBERG & CO.,
Removed from 334

Advertisements in this column Published at 10 cents per line, each insertion. The cheapest and most conspicuous advertising known to the newspaper world.

WANTS.

WANTED—By a competent Sawyer and Engineer, a situation. Address A. B., Appeal office. ja17

WANTED.—A WET NURSE—white or colored. Apply at this office. ja16

LAND WANTED.—Any one desirous of selling low, for cash, from 3 to 6 acres of Land, with or without improvements, just outside the city, can find a buyer by calling at 52 Echols street. d 27 1w*

FOR RENT.

RARE CHANCE—HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—That is now netting $100 per month. For particulars inquire at 44 Washington street, room No. 1. ja20

FRONT STREET STORE FOR RENT—Corner of Walker Alley, between Court and Jefferson Streets. Apply to J. J. ANDREWS, Jail Commercial Hotel.

FOR RENT.—The LEFTWICH GARDEN, situated (4) four miles from Court House, on Old Raleigh road, containing seventeen (17) acres in high state of cultivation, with a large orchard of select fruits, two comfortable cottage residences on the place, with all necessary out-houses, wells, cisterns, etc., and a large amount of bottle manure. The most complete market garden near the city. Apply to J. H. CASH, City Inspector. 3 8

ROOMS FOR RENT.—Offices and Rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, N. E. corner Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, second floor, Postoffice Building. d22 1m

FOR RENT.—A Residence on Vance street, No. 686, opposite the St. Agnes Academy and the terminus of the street cars. Contains eight rooms besides Kitchen and servants' room; two good cisterns, stable, fruit trees, etc. For terms apply to COALMAN BOYD, de2 tf 258 Main street.

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 11 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. ja19

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few Day Boarders wanted at 179 Second street. ja10 HENRY LAIRD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BERKSHIRE PIGS, two to three months old, pure stock, selected from the best stocks in Kentucky. Address S. E. R. SLADE & CO., Memphis, Tenn. ja19

FOR SALE.—A good and eligibly situated RESTAURANT, having a good run of custom. Inquire of FRED. TEIBAUD, ja13 No 31 South Court street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PREMIUM PICTURES TAKEN AT Y. DAY'S Photograph Gallery, 358 Main St. ja18

LOST--FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A WHITE BULL BITCH, about six months old, with a red spot just above the root of her tail—answers to the name of Belle. Any information left at this office will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. ja20

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

THE great sale of cheap Flannels and Dress Goods continues at Menken Bros.'

FRESH Savannah river Shad received daily per express, by Victor D. Fuchs, 41 Jefferson street. †

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

THE PEABODY HOTEL is now open for the reception of transient guests and boarders. Price per day, $4 00. Day Board, $40 per month. We will be glad to welcome our old friends and guests. tf D. COCKRELL & SONS.

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at B. Lowenstein & Bros. at less than cost. †

JOE LOCKE'S NEWS STAND, 236½ Main street, is well supplied with reading material, embracing every variety of daily, weekly and monthly papers, as well as magazines and periodicals. All the latest news can be obtained at his mammoth stand. †

EDUCATION.—The attention of our readers is directed to the card of W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn. †

SAD ACCIDENT.—George Duval, Esq., local inspector of steamboat hulls, walked off the portico of his home on Monday night, in a fit of somnambulism, and fell some thirty feet, injuring himself in such a manner that his life is despaired of.

HIGHHANDED OUTRAGE.—Some soldiers knocked a citizen down on Monday night, near Joe Locke's news stand, on Main street, and robbed him of all he had about him. No arrests were made.

LADIES' wanting Winter Goods, Blankets, Flannels, etc., should go to Menken Bros.

THE FIRST MAN OF THE CITY.—Dr. Clopton has a special call home, and will leave the last of the week, and will not be here again this year. His patients of the city are bringing their friends in. He treats with perfect success, *piles, fistula*, strictures, etc. †

THE Hon. Mrs. Yelverton will give a Reading from the Poets, at the Memphis Club Hall, Greenlaw Opera House, on the evening of Thursday 21st, at eight o'clock. Tickets, one dollar—to be had at the principal book and music stores and hotels.

PEREMPTORY SALE—This morning at 10 o'clock, by A. E. Frankland, 197 Main street, of furniture, feathers, comforts, counterpanes, stone and earthen ware, stoves, sundries, etc.

A. WALLACE, Auctioneer.

Silks marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received one thousand overcoats from $6 to $10 each, at Walker Bros. & Co., 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

ROBBED.—An aged African was robbed by two other negroes yesterday morning at the Ohio depot of two hundred and eighty dollars. No arrests were made up to writing.

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—The contractors have finished all of the work of paving with the Nicholson pavement let to them in this city. The Chancery Court has decided the question of the property owners' liability in favor of the contractors. The contractors are required by the city to enforce the collection of this tax by suits against the property for its condemnation and sale; hence we shall expect all parties indebted to us for the pavement to come to our office and settle. If there are those who cannot pay the money, let them come up and say frankly what they can and will do, and we shall do what we can in accepting such terms as they may be able to offer us. T. E. BROWN & Co.

January 7, 1869.
Ledger and *Post* copy. †

LADIES' underwear at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

PROGRESS OF WATER VALLEY.—Under this caption our sprightly little friend, the *Southern Eagle*, says: "Since the first day of November, 1868, just two months and a half ago, 500 people have been added to the permanent population of Water Valley. This will carry our figures beyond 3500, or nearly to 4000. The APPEAL and other benighted folk who regard our city as a little way or flag station on the Mississippi Central Railroad, will please put the foregoing in their pipes and smoke it." It affords the APPEAL sincere pleasure to be able to put the fact "in our pipe and smoke it."

ARKANSAS.

The Late Murders by the Militia

Evidence to Prove That They Were Committed.

Negroes Sentenced to Death for Rape.

Trial Still Going On.

Rumor of Disbanding of Militia.

We gave yesterday morning a report of the execution of three men, prisoners in the Marion jail, by the militia, on Saturday last. We were unable to give, at the time, the full names of the parties or the particulars of the affair; but have since learned that the names of the three prisoners taken from the jail were Geo. J. Harney, Wm. Ticer and A. McAllister.

We understand that they were taken from the jail about two o'clock p.m. on Friday, by a party of cavalry who were ordered to leave Marion for Osceola. There were five men in jail at the time, the names of those who were left, being, Crump and Wofford. Nothing further is known positively of them by parties from Marion, but we learn by arrivals from above, that when the steamer Mark R. Cheek touched at Cottonwood point, on Saturday evening, a boy came aboard and informed them that his father had been compelled to bury the bodies of *three men* shot by the militia that day. The boy's story was, that the militia cavalry, a hundred and fifty strong, had come to his father's house and demanded of him to show them the ford or crossing place of Frenchmen's Bayou. The old man demurred, but they told him he must go, or they would kill him. He accordingly accompanied them, and when they arrived at the ford they took he three prisoners that they had and shot them, leaving their guide to bury them. This story is corroborated by Mr. R. C. Wallace, who says that he met the militia at the residence of Jno. D. Ware with *three* prisoners—Harney, Ticer and McAllister. *We know that these prisoners did not arrive at Osceola.*

On the arrival of the party at Osceola, the militia proceeded to arrest and hold in durance Messrs. Joseph Barum and John H. Williams. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Some doubt having been expressed, not only by the "truly loyal," and others of that ilk, of the truth of the accounts of rapes and violence committed in and around Marion, given in the APPEAL, we took occasion yesterday to visit several parties fresh from the scene of the horrid crimes, and we append the following list of ladies who have been most brutally and inhumanly violated by them. The feeling which would withhold their names is, we think, misplaced, for the recital of their wrongs can arouse but one feeling in the human breast, that of revenge—a stern, silent, deep prayer for vengeance; a pleading with God that our own hands may be made the instruments; that our own eyes may see the doom executed, and our own ears may hear their ineffectual cries for aid and rescue.

During the past few days no less than eight most estimable ladies have been most brutally treated by them, viz: Mrs. Jeff. Reeves, Mrs Calloway, Mrs McGee, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hodges and Miss Sweptzer.

Several of these ladies are now in the city, and we had the opportunity of conversing with them yesterday. We learn that on Friday about one o'clock, seven negro militiamen came to the house of Mrs. Calloway, and demanded arms. She and Mrs. McGee were at home, and gave up all weapons that they had about the house. The negroes had scarcely gone, when three more came, and after securing and placing under guard Mr. Calloway, who had meantime returned home, proceeded to gratify their lusts.

The bare recital of these individual instances of outrage, is of itself enough to "stir a fever in the blood of age, or make an infant's sinews strong as steel," and we can scarcely see how a man made of flesh and blood could stand by and see the outrage perpetrated. A man has but one time to die, and then and there was as good a time and place as any where or any time.

While these negroes were at their hellish work, a squad of white militia who had been apprised of what was going on, approached the house, and surrounding it captured the three negroes, and conveyed them to camp.

On Monday a court-martial was ordered by Col. Watson to assemble to try them, and the Court convened on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The trial lasted about three hours, a verdict of guilty was found, and the three prisoners sentenced to suffer death at 2 o'clock yesterday—a doom which was no doubt meted out to them.

Another negro accused of a similar offence, was also before the commission, and at last accounts his case was still being tried.

We learn that a message arrived yesterday morning at Headquarters, from Little Rock, disbanding the militia. We hope it is true, but doubt it very much.

ARKANSAS MILITIAMAN SHOT.

James E. Parton, a militiaman of Col. Watson's command, accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday, at Osceola, Ark. He was stooping down when his revolver fell from his belt, the hammer striking a dry-goods box and exploding the cap, and the charge entered his body, killing him instantly. He was a resident of Fulton county, and leaves a wife and six children.

SILK for $1 per yard, and a full line of Plain Silks, to be sold at bargains, by Menken Bros.

HONEST.—Frank Farrel, driver of express wagon 291, found in his wagon three hundred and fifty dollars, on Monday night, evidently dropped by some passenger who had ridden with him during the evening. Knowing but one person, a passenger on the steamer Norman, had been on the wagon, he drove to the boat where he had left him, and found that he really was the owner of the money. What was his surprise and delight to have the stranger offer him a half dollar for his "distinguished services." It is needless to say that it was refused.

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

BOOTBLACKS.—It has been a matter of surprise to us that our newsboys, usually so sharp to see and quick to seize the chance of making an honest penny, have not adopted the kindred "profession," while not engaged in selling papers, of boot-blacking. With our streets which are either muddy or dusty all the time—*ne juste milieu*—a fine field is offered for their skill and industry.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Ten arrests were made up to six o'clock p.m. yesterday in this district, mostly for vagrancy.

Wanted—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid assortment of Boots, Shoes and Hats at retail, at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.
J. T. HANDLAN & CO.
279 Main Street.
Goods not exactly in style less than cost. †

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Taken from the store of Tobin, Lynn & Co., on the 19th instant, a black Russia leather valise, containing clothing and a number of valuable papers, among which was a bond of the city of Little Rock, Ark., number six, (6) for one thousand dollars, five (5) coupons attached, three of which are past due. The bond matures July 1, 1870. All persons are hereby warned not to trade for the same as payment has been stopped. The valise containing the above mentioned papers belongs to Col. John Robertson, and $25 will be paid for the delivery of the same to TOBIN, LYNN & Co., 346 Main st.

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

THE BARTLETT TRAGEDY.

The Elopement of Mary Jones and Its Tragic Results.

A day or two ago we gave our readers the disgusting details of the attempt at elopement of Susan Jones, a white girl, with Wash Henly, a negro. The termination of the affair was, as we predicted, a tragedy, and a more fearful one than even we had looked for.

We learn that Henly, while trying to make his escape from his pursuers, or, as the old *Vehm Gericht* called themselves, the "avengers of blood," was caught and carried to a tree, where he was executed as follows: A rope was put around his neck, by which he was lifted a few inches from the ground. Turpentine was poured upon him, and a torch was applied. The explosive fluid, of course, burned with awful rapidity, and soon the unfortunate victim was enveloped in flames, the hempen rope burning with greater intensity than other portions of the horrid paraphernalia. It soon was eaten in two by the devouring flames, and the victim, half roasted, allowed for a moment to escape, was shot to death as he ran.

Words are inadequate to express our horror and disgust of such proceedings, and we hope that all engaged in them will be ferreted out, caught, and be brought to justice.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Condensed Report of Proceedings of Saturday.

NASHVILLE, January 16, 1869.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at 10 a.m. by Speaker Senter. Twenty-one members answered to their names.

NEW BUSINESS.

The report of the committee appointed to confer with the lessees of the Penitentiary to determine upon some plan so as to reduce the expenses of the institution, accompanied by a bill, was submitted by Mr. Wisener.

By Mr. Garner: A resolution instructing the Governor to issue a proclamation declaring vacant all offices held by men disqualified under the 14th article of the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

House bill, providing for the establishment of an Agricultural College in Tennessee, passed its third reading, the only Senators voting in the negative being Fuson, Lyle and Norman.

The Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

House.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, Speaker Richards presiding, and sixty-three members present.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Mr. Cordell: Bill to relieve certain Tax Collectors in the State who were forced by armed bands of guerriallas to receive uncurrent and partially uncurrent moneys in payment for taxes; and also those who have been robbed of tax moneys by outlaws, from remuneration of same to the State, and that all suits from these reasons, now pending, be abated. Passed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By M. McFall: Bill to repeal an act passed November 26, 1868, to define the qualifications of jurors. Passed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Walsh: Bill to amend the act entitled "an act to wind up and settle the business of the Bank of Tennessee," passed February 16, 1866. Passed.

The Militia Bill was then taken up. The moment the bill was taken up half a dozen members called the previous question, and indeed there was no disposition to enter on debate, the general temper of the House being to get through the business as hurriedly as possible. The call for the previous question was sustained by a vote of 55 ayes to 9 noes, and the bill passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Agee, Allen, Anderson, Bowles, Blackman, Bloom, Chiles, Carey, Cagle, Dame, Doughty, Dyer, Faulkner, Galbraith, Griffith, Gilmer, Hale, Hodges, Hewatt, Hamilton of Lincoln, Hamner, Hunt, Inman of Cocke, Jordan, Kercheval, Medlin, Meyers, McKinley, Murray, McNair, Mynatt, Mason, Moore, Poston, Puckett, Porter, Prosser, Pitts, Reeves, Reid, Roddy, Singletary, Smith, Sparkman, Taylor of Carter, Taylor of Perry, Thornburg of Grainger, Thornburg of Jefferson, Thompson, White of Bradley, White of Greene, Woodcock, Welch, Walker and Speaker Richards—55.

Noes—Carter, McFall, Morris, Robinson, Ryder, Roach, Shepherd, Williams and Winne—9.

Mr. Winne rose to a question of privilege, and attempted, amid many interruptions, to explain his reasons for voting in the negative. He said that he for one strongly protested against the passage of the bill, and that its provisions could never reach the supposed Ku-Klux organization. For the arming and placing in the field of thirty thousand militia might not avail anything, the movements and numbers of the conclave being entirely unknown. He hardly thought that the citation of the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island applicable to the condition of affairs in Tennessee, as those decisions had been lingeringly dwelt upon by the gentlemen in favor of the proposed movement.

By Mr. Reeves—A resolution that the Governor be requested to proclaim martial law, and quarter troops in such counties as insurrection exists.

The resolution was withdrawn.

House bill 600, to authorize the Governor to employ an Assistant Adjutant General, was called up on second reading. Passed.

The Agricultural College bill came back from the Senate with some slight amendments for the concurrence of the House.

A warm discussion sprang up. Mr. Roach opposed the location of the institution so far from the center of the State, showing the unfairness done both Middle and West Tennessee. The members from the eastern portion of the State were almost unanimously in favor of concurrence, and the vote taken resulted, ayes 59, noes 25.

A movement to adjourn until Monday morning at ten o'clock a.m., prevailed. Adjourned accordingly.

DRY GOODS, for ladies, for winter use, are being closed out by Menken Bros.

[Extract from a private Letter.]

THE MAMMOTH CAVE,—

We groped about for many hours in this wonderful place. I never saw anything like it. The freaks of nature displayed here are very strange, and strike the beholder with awe. But the air in some parts of the cave is close and stifling, and when we came out I found myself saddled with a terrible cold, which entirely prostrated me. The physician had never seen a case like it before, and no remedy he prescribed seemed to do the least good. My life was despaired of. Mrs. Wilson, with whom I was residing, had in the house a bottle of Plantation Bitters, and she insisted I should try it, for she said she knew it to be a certain cure in all cases of fever, debility, ague, dyspepsia, etc. I had but little faith, but finally consented to try it as a last resort. In less than three hours after the first dose my fever left me; in two days I was sitting up, and before Saturday night I was as well as ever. I tell you all this that you may know how to act in any case of fever, or any similar disease. I firmly believe the Plantation Bitters saved my life.

* * * * *

In my next I will tell you about the Cave in detail.

A. J. P.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. †

DR. ROGERS' friends, on account of the limited space in the Memphis Club Hall, invite the public to the Greenlaw Opera House, to hear his *Irish Poem*, "*Lafitte the First Pirate*," to be delivered by him to-night (Wednesday, 20th.) On account of an invitation to New Orleans, this must be his last appearance here until after his return from Europe, whither he is going, we understand, for his family. Tickets 50 cents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Monthly Meeting Yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday at two o'clock for their regular monthly meeting.

The President, Mr. Cherry, stated that the main question before the meeting was the memorializing of Congress to request assistance in repairing the levees of the Mississippi.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Topp, Hill and Moore were appointed to draw up a suitable memorial for the object in view, and after a short absence the following was presented and unanimously adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Memphis, believing the reclamation of the overflowed lands of the Mississippi to be fraught with interest to the whole country, beg leave most respectfully to submit this memorial to the Congress of the United States.

The alluvial lands subject to inundation by the Mississippi river, are about 32,000 square miles, or 20,000,000 acres of land. Formed by the washings of many centuries from the entire region drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, constituting more than half of the territory of the United States, combining the salts, mineral properties and enriching elements of the immense region thus drained, they may properly be classed with the most valuable and fertile lands on the globe.

Since Holland, once a vast morass or swamp, the greater part below the level of the sea—

"To the stake a struggling country bound,"

by the energy of its inhabitants has been reclaimed—the sea and the rivers which penetrate it held bounds—we do not permit ourselves to doubt but that the overflowed lands of the Mississippi, by a proper system of levees, can be effectually and permanently reclaimed.

Allowing one-fourth part for lakes, rivers and forests, the remainder which can be reclaimed and cultivated is about equal to the acreage of the present cultivated land of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. In 1860, although the area opened, cleared and cultivated, compared with the whole, was about as the seam is to the garment, they produced two hundred and thirty-one thousand hogsheads of sugar, fifteen million gallons molasses, and near one million bales, or one-fifth of the entire cotton crop of the United States.

The levees heretofore constructed, did not afford ample water way—they were badly located and insufficient. By the depredations of armies they have been destroyed, and this country, once so productive, contributing so largely to our wealth, commerce and prosperity, now lies comparatively uncultivated and rapidly growing into a jungle. The people living in this valley, wrecked in their fortunes, are wholly unable to rebuild them, nor can the States in which they lie assist them.

Believing that the wealth of a country depends upon the wealth and prosperity of its citizens, we doubt not but that every section of the country, and every interest will be promoted by causing these overflowed lands to be reclaimed, and the culture of rice, sugar and cotton extended.

For remedy whereof, we respectfully ask that the Congress of the United States shall aid this great measure, by passing an act or resolution making it the duty of the President, or some other officer of the United States, to indorse the bonds of the States of Mississippi and Louisiana for $10,000,000 each, and for the State of Arkansas for $5,000,000. Whenever, said States, or either of them, shall by law or laws authorize the issuance of said bonds for the amounts named in sums of $1000 each, payable in thirty years from date, at New York or some other commercial city, with coupons for semi annual interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and shall in the act or acts of authorizing such issues, provide a tax on the productions and laws within the limits proposed to be reclaimed, sufficient to pay the annual interest, and a sinking fund annually, sufficient to pay the principal at maturity.

With this indorsement and guarantee the money can be obtained and the levees rebuilt.

For the following reasons we believe the Congress of the United States will be fully justified in granting the aid requested:

1st. These levees rebuilt will guarantee the security of labor—increase the production of cotton and sugar immensely—in time to come five fold.

2d. By referring to the statistics of the country it will be seen that whilst our annual productions exceed $2,000,000,000, but a very small proportion, including cotton and tobacco, finds a European market, those States, like ourselves, having negotiated to create a home market for breadstuffs, importing only in seasons of scarcity.

By referring to finance reports it will be seen, by excluding gold for the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, that cotton constitutes one-half in value of our foreign exports. By referring to the same table it will be seen that our importations are increasing beyond the rates of the increase of population. Discarding fractions, in 1845, with a population of 20,000,000, our imports exceeded $121,000,000. In 1866, with a population of about 32,000,000, our imports exceeded $437,000,000. In a period of twenty years, from 1846 to 1866, our importations have increased nearly fourfold, whilst our population for the same period has not increased in a like ratio.

Economists, orators and statesmen may protest against the extravagant and excessive importations of the people, but, in spite of protests, importations will go on. They may perhaps be regarded as the inseparable concomitant of an enlightened, refined and highly prosperous people. Our annual importations, the interest on the bonds of the United States, of the States, cities and counties, held abroad, must be met with exports of products or coin.

Every bale of cotton exported for its value, is a bag of gold or sterling exchange on London or any other rialto of commercial States.

During the war this article of export was cut off. Specie, as in 1864, exceeding one hundred million dollars, took its place, and gold was selling in the market at 279½. In the minds of financiers, this gave rise to the gravest apprehensions. In the midst of war, and contrary to its usages, we were compelled to open commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States that cotton might be procured and exported in the place of coin. This fact is significant. Cotton, of all other products, being most reliable for export, it is certainly politic to encourage and extend its production.

3. The cultivation of cotton and sugar on these alluvial lands being most profitable, yielding, when secured from overflow, drained, and moderately cultivated, one bale of cotton to the acre, two hogsheads of sugar, when highly cultivated, more, worth, at present prices for cotton, $100 per acre; sugar at present prices $300 per acre, will exclude every other production, and in consequence the producers will depend upon others for every luxury, comfort or necessary. This gives to manufacturers of the United States a large demand for their products, and to the producers of fruits, cereals and growers of stock, an ample home market. In this respect it is of equal interest to the manufacturing, grain growing and stock raising States of this Union, and to the shipping interest.

4. With much solicitude the people desire at an early day to return to specie payments and a sound currency. Asset to reclaim these lands and to make roads to our immense possessions in the West, with its marvelous mineral wealth. You will thereby obtain gold to do both, and eventually pay off the national debt.

5. The events of the late war have thrown upon the community a large population, whose only escape from starvation, now that the Freedman's Bureau is to be withdrawn, will be found in employment. In rebuilding these levees, in the cultivation of the soil thus reclaimed, this class will find profitable employment in a climate suited to their constitution, and upon a soil where they can find homes and prosperity, and that independence which is sure to follow.

6. By making this indorsement you give new life and prosperity to a section of country unable to spirit themselves, and by so doing you wish nothing whatever; *for it is but the loan of your credit.*

For instance: Ten million of dollars indorsed for Mississippi will reclaim the overflowed lands on the east bank from Memphis to Vicksburg. This belt of country, although not a tenth part settled, in 1860 produced 220,000 bales of cotton (400 pounds each). A tax of one cent per pound on this would yield $880,000 annually. This sum would pay the interest on the ten millions of bonds issued ($600,000) and leave $280,000 as an annual sinking fund to pay the principal at maturity. Take another instance: in 1860, in the belt of country within the State of Louisiana, they produced 550,000 bales of cotton, saying nothing of the production of sugar and molasses.

One half a cent a pound on the cotton alone would pay not only the interest on the ten millions endorsed for Louisiana, but leave a sinking fund which would take up the bonds before maturity.

With permanent levees six feet above all overflow, with the fruits of labor secured, with the tide of immigration which profitable labor will draw, can there be any doubt that this inviting country of unsurpassed fertility, will be more densely peopled, more extensively cultivated, and more prosperous than ever? With this prospect by can the States issuing the bonds, or the Government endorsing them, risk anything?

Respectfully submitted.

Mr. Moore offered the following, which was adopted unanimously.

Resolved by the Board, That the foregoing memorial be adopted, and that the President of the Board be requested to forward a copy to the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in all the cities of the Union, with a respectful request that they will co-operate with us in such manner and form as they may deem best.

Resolved, That Barbour Lewis, Robinson Topp, J. A. Bridgeland, and W. H. White, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee on Delegation, with a request that they will forthwith go to Washington city, lay the foregoing memorial before the Congress of the United States, and urge the passage of the law mentioned in said memorial.

Resolved, That said delegation be requested to urge upon Congress the propriety and expediency of making an additional appropriation for the construction of a custom-house and bonded warehouse in Memphis, with sufficient capacity to furnish rooms for a Federal Court, postoffice, and such other officers as may be needed for the officials of the Government.

Mr. J. M. Provine offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved by this Board, That William R. Moore, W. B. Greenlaw, Duncan McRae, D. M. Leatherman, I. M. Hill and W. L. Vance be appointed a committee, charged with the duty of laying this memorial before the Commissioners of the County Court, and as the objects contemplated by the same are of deep interest to the city and county and every interest in it, that as the representatives of the county, they be requested to appropriate a sum amply sufficient to pay the expenses of said delegation.

Col. Bridgeland made a few appropriate remarks upon the importance of the subject under consideration, after which the meeting adjourned.

Cloaks and shawls at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

A Confidance Come to Grief.

J. R. Wilson, *alias* J. R. Jackson, the "pal" of Geo. Howard, the confidence man, was arrested yesterday with forged checks on his person to the amount of $13,000. Officers Welch and Cusick deserve a great deal of credit for thus nipping in the bud what might have been a huge swindle.

WHITE and gray blankets at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

GRAND MARRIAGE SERVICE.—At the wedding services of Mr. Louis Chapski and Miss Norah Bradford, which took place last night at Calvary Church, the usual routine of the Church of England was much enhanced in grandeur and beauty by the beautiful musical services which were introduced. The opening quartette was the prayer from *Der Freischutz* which was followed by a duett by Mrs. Keller and Prof. Sabatzky, and a solo "On Mighty Pens" (from the Creation); the whole concluding with "*O cor Amoris*" by the entire choir of singers. More than two thousand people were present, and listened to these grand and beautiful selections in wonderment and delight for more than an hour.

LADIES, Misses and Childrens' wool hose at cost price at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

PERSONAL.

Mr. Eugene Lohman, formerly of this city, but now of St. Louis, is in town on a visit to his many friends. He is looking almost as well as when he enjoyed the bracing atmosphere of the Bluff City.

Ayres P. Merrell, jr., of New York, is in the city on his way South. He is now a resident of New York.

Lou Loubrie, Esq., returned to the city yesterday after a long absence down the country. He looks improved in health, and able to grapple with most of the ills that flesh is heir to.

Capt. D. DeHaven is in the city and will remain a day or two.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The calendar of cases on motions, pleas and demurrers, which came up yesterday, was entirely disposed of.

The jury in the case of Patterson vs. Dickens, rendered a verdict in favor of the complainant.

To day the first case called for hearing will be that of Joyce et al. vs. Odell et al. The jurors heretofore summoned to determine this case, are hereby notified that they must be in attendance this morning promptly at 10 o'clock. The regular calendar for to-day is as follows:

592 Davis vs Goodman.
605 Shaw vs Carlisle.
603 Thieme vs Pollack.
610 Stanton vs Bradford.
611 Wilson vs Hart.
620 Greenlaw vs Maydwell.
625 Dickens vs Apperson.
629 Hill vs Bradley.
588 Meath vs Porter.
491 Tradewell vs McKeon.
548 Brinkley vs Brewster.
552 Jones vs McGinnis.
564 Witt vs Warner.
565 Witt vs Bland.
608 Brown vs Williams.
623 Overton vs Stovall.
676 Commercial Bank vs Ford.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge*—Owing to the continued illness of his Honor the Judge, this court has not been in session for the last two days. We are informed that he is convalescent, and expects to be able to hold court this morning.

The order of business for to day will be the hearing of the cases published in yesterday's issue. Cases which have been specially set for to day will not come up unless all the cases on the above mentioned calendar are disposed of.

ALL kinds of dress goods marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

THE GRENADA SENTINEL

J. A. SIGNAICO, EDITOR

HAS A CIRCULATION AS LARGE AS that of any paper in North Mississippi, and in a section of country where trade is tributary to Memphis. Business men of Memphis will find it to their interest to advertise in the SENTINEL. au16 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Oh, My! Come and see the Great Artiste, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, Supported by the Talented Actor, Mr. J. W. COLLIER.

Wednesday Evening, January 20—Will be presented the PEARL OF SAVOY—Marie, Miss Maggie Mitchell; Pierot, J. W. Collier.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at quarter to 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

GRAND BALL AND SUPPER

—ON THE—

Anniversary of Burns' Birthday,

AT COCHRAN HALL,

Under auspices of the St. Andrew's Society,

Monday Evening, January 25, 1869.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

JOHN AINSLIE, J. R. SELKIRK,
DR. A. STERLING.

Admission.....Two Dollars

Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Peabody Hotel, Overton Hotel, Young & Bros., under Odd-Fellows' Hall; Katzenbach's Music Store, and from the Committee. ja17

CAYETIES THEATER,

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. H. ETLY.....LESSEE AND MANAGER
OSCAR WILLS.....STAGE MANAGER

THE leading Variety Theater of the South. Open for the Season, with the best standing Variety Combination that has ever appeared in the city—the performance consisting of Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Pantomimes, etc. New Stars each Week. ADMISSION—Fifty Cents; Private Boxes, Five Dollars. Doors open at o'clock; performance to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock. ja1

BANKS AND BANINKG

S. H. TOBEY, Pres't. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier

CITY BANK

—LATE—

(Memphis City Savings Institution),

CORNER

JEFFERSON AND FRONT STS.,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND Brokerage Business.

DEPOSITS IN COIN OR CURRENCY Received subject to Check, as in all regular Banks.

INTEREST PAID ONLY ON TIME DEPOSIT.

LOANS NEGOTIATED on Approved Collateral.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of Stocks, Bonds or Gold promptly executed at the New York Boards on Liberal Commission.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Southern and Miscellaneous securities.

COLLECTIONS made on ALL points in the United States and Canada. ja1

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F. S. DAVIS
President.
C. P. NORRIS,
Vice-President.
sept 17

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington College, Virginia.

THE SECOND TERM OF THE CURRENT Session of Washington College, General ROBERT E. LEE, President,

Begins on the 1st of February,

And continues to the end of June. Students entering for this term pay half the usual fees.

The organization of the College is complete, in all the usual departments of academic and scientific education, with a full course of Professors and assistants. In addition to the ordinary collegiate studies, a full course is taught in CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING, and diplomas are conferred in this school. The ENGLISH LANGUAGE also, is made a distinct and thorough branch of study. The SCHOOL OF LAW is in charge of Judge John W. Brockenbrough, LL.D. The entire expense for the term need not exceed $150. For Catalogues address E. C. GORDON, Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Virginia. ja19

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE,

Memphis, Tenn.

THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of DeSoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to College purposes.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.
(In Advance.)

For all Branches of Education taught in Female Colleges, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages.....$ 30 00
For Harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental..... 30 00
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, light and washing. 100 00
Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. NO INCIDENTAL FEES.

J. D. MARKLEY, President,
ja3 daw Memphis, Tenn.

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE,

Oxford, Mississippi.

Chartered by the State in 1854, and authorized to confer the Highest Educational Honors on Young Ladies.

MERITS—AIM—CARE.—Parents and Guardians are especially invited to consider the merits of this Institution. To educate—in the true sense of the word—to educate thoroughly the young ladies of the South, is its aim. The departments of Mathematics, Physical and Moral Sciences, Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, etc., are ably filled by accomplished teachers, male and female.

Special care—it may be said, uncommon care is taken not only to thoroughly educate in the Arts and Sciences, but to render the pupils contented and happy, to train their moral sentiments, to cultivate correct tastes, to preserve their health, and to throw around them proper restraints. In short, to afford to patrons one of the very best regulated Institutions in the land.

APPARATUS.—Arrangements have been made to supply the College with suitable Apparatus sufficient to illustrate the Sciences, and to give a practical knowledge of them. In addition, the classes in Chemistry, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, through the courtesy of the officers of the State University, will have access to its large and well appointed Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, excelled by none in the South, and to be favored with lectures and experimental illustrations by Drs. Garland and Ridgard, the learned Professors in these Departments.

BUILDING—LOCATION.—The building, estimated to be worth $40,000, is commodious, comfortable and retired.

REFERENCES.—All patrons and pupils of the College.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—In charge of Rev. W. W. Mebane, is kept in a style seldom, if ever, equaled. All the teachers board in the College.

UNIFORMITY OF DRESS—ECONOMY.—Purple Calico, Brown Merino, Pink Denaine, Pink Lawn and White Dresses, Plain Hat, trimmed only with a band of black velvet. Those wishing to wear mourning are required to conform in plainness of dress, but not in color. As economy is the object of this arrangement, new pupils need not lay aside clothing already on hand, if as plain as the uniform, but when additional purchases are necessary, the uniform must be regarded.

EXPENSES.—Per session of 22 weeks, half in advance:

Preparatory Classes	$ 17 50
College Classes, proper	25 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	12 50
Music—each Instrument	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Ornamental branches, usual rates	
Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Light and Attendance	100 00

Pupils char

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, January 19, 1869.

FINANCE.

The principal feature in money circles to-day was the rapid advance in city bonds. Orders to a large amount are on hand to fill, and holders are almost afraid to set a price upon them. $90,000 were taken in various lots at prices ranging from 52@52½c. 53c was bid upon a $20,000 lot, but it had already been picked up at 52c. A holder of $50,000 was positive that he could have sold at 55c, but would not take anything under 60c. And here let us remark that there is no reason why these bonds should not be higher in New York than our State bonds. The security is better and the interest will be paid without doubt. Supposing, however, that this interest should not be paid as it falls due the coupons will always be worth nearly their face to tax-payers, now that we are assured that no scrip will be hereafter issued by the city. Memphis city bonds should be worth 70c to-day in New York, and we think that when they get into the hands of Eastern capitalists, as they are rapidly doing, they will reach that figure.

Our banks report more ease in currency to-day under the influence of liberal receipts. Cotton bills were also offered more abundantly, and the demand for exchange has also improved. We quote rates as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
New England	¾ dis.	par@¼ dis.
New York	¾ dis.	" "
St. Louis	¾ "	"
Louisville	¾ "	"
Cincinnati	¾ "	"
New Orleans	¼ dis	¼ prem

Gold opened to-day in New York at 135¼, and closed at 135¼. We quote buying at 134@134¼. Selling at 135¼@136.

We could learn of no change in city scrip, though the advance in bonds should appreciate all kinds of city money. There is really none upon the market, except that which is held by dealers who are firm in their selling rates at 80@82c.

County warrants are in demand only by tax-payers who are compelled to pay 75@76c. Dealers buy only in a small way at 70@72c.

Police scrip is scarce and firm at 95c buying. Selling at 97c.

The appropriations for the Senate for the next year are put down at $750,000—or, with seventy-two Senators about $10,000 apiece. The Representatives require, meantime, $2,000,000. These appropriations can be largely reduced. A great burly fellow, named Jones, is "Keeper of the Senate Stationery," altogether a sinecure office, at a salary of of $2102. Every Senator has one and a fraction of a servant, there being about eighty retainers to the Senate, besides a promiscuous excess of gunners, policemen, firemen, and altogether about half a regiment of spungers—Jones being probably the idlest and fattest.

The Congressional Printer, forced to take a regiment of drones whom he does not want, expends, according to expectation, about $1,400,000, but in the end this and other estimates have to be pulled up by extra Congressional appropriations.

Altogether the two houses of Congress demand for the coming year $5,300,000, according to their own estimate, rendered by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is about half the cost of the Capitol building, yet how small is it compared to the sums Congress throws away in corrupt enterprises of which we never hear twice. The Sutro tunnel, so near passing, would have cost, if I mistake not, $7,000,000 at a pop.

Various rumors are circulating again in reference to the decision to be rendered in the various cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act. Good authorities still hold to the opinion that the decision will be evasive, that the question will not be squarely met; while others who profess to be posted name Justices Swayne, Miller, Davis, and Grier as in favor of deciding it constitutional, and say that Justices Clifford, Field, and Nelson are against it. They also say, and most probably with truth, that Chief Justice Chase is in favor of the law.

COTTON.

Cotton was dull in Liverpool at the opening to-day, with Uplands 11¼d, Orleans 11½. At 1:20 p.m. it was dull and easier but not quotably lower. At 5 p.m. it was dull, with sales of 10,000 bales; Uplands 11¼@11¾d on spot and afloat, Orleans 11¾@11¾d. Shipments from Bombay from last report to the 16th inst. 10,000 bales.

The New York market opened dull with holders anxious to realize. At noon there was no change; Low Middlings 28½c, Middlings 28¾c, Orleans 29½c, Good Middlings 29½c, with quotations entirely nominal. At 2 p.m. it was quiet and weak. Sales 12,000 bales. Uplands 28¾c.

The New Orleans market at 11:30 a.m. was inactive and drooping; Middling 27¾@27¾c. At 2:15 p.m. it was dull; Middlings 27½c. Sales 5500 bales.

Our market was not at all active though there was some inquiry, and the few sales made were at such irregular rates as almost to preclude anything like accurate quotations. Buyers are beginning to feel, however, that they will soon be able to operate with some margin upon New York rates, and to that end have been making their bank arrangements. We may look for a brisker market to-morrow. We quote nominally as follows:

Ordinary	26 @—
Good Ordinary	26½@—
Low Middlings	27 " —
Middlings	27½@28
Strict Middlings	28½@28½
Good Middlings	29 @—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 19, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	2,120	
Received previously	148,571	150,697
		150,744
Exported to-day	809	
Exported previously	135,503	137,302
Stock on hand at 12 m		13,342

The following are the rates of freight now prevailing in New Orleans, with ample tonnage: Cotton by steam to Liverpool ⅜d. per lb, by sail at ¼d. per lb.; £2 per hhd. for Tobacco; 3s. 6d. per bbl. for Flour and 11d. per bushel for Corn; Oil Cake at 32s. 6d per ton. Cotton by sail to Havre 1¼d. per lb. Cotton to Bremen 1¼c. Cotton by steam to New York 1@—c. per lb.; Tobacco $10 per hhd.; Flour $1 per bbl.; Corn 20@21c. per bushel; Cotton by steam to Boston, 1¾c; Flour, $1 per bb; Corn 15@22½ per bushel. Cotton by steam to Philadelphia 1c per lb; Flour 80c per bbl. Through rates to Hamburg by steam via New York 1d. for Cotton. Cotton by steam to Bremen 1¼d. Cotton by sail to Boston 1¼.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Times* thus explains the heavy sales of cotton in Liverpool last week:

SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

Dear Sir: In accounting for the large excess shown by the sales in Liverpool for the week over the daily sales reported by the cable, you have to remember that cotton arriving for spinners is counted in the sales. The object of this is to get it deducted from the stock. Moreover, all cotton bought up by "the trade" is not necessarily for actual consumption. English spinners, as well as our factors, often buy on speculation.

Now, it is well known that English spinners have been large buyers for forward delivery, at low prices, and it is also well known that they have lately been heavy buyers in Liverpool, not for their own consumption, but on speculation, on account of the rapid rise here and in New York.

It will, therefore, probably be found that a large proportion of the 84,000 bales supposed to have gone to "the trade" in the last week, remains in Liverpool, and may be sold twenty times before it goes into consumption. Liverpool exporting houses also buy on speculation and yet their purchases are reported "for export," although often sold on the market. Yours, truly,

A MERCHANT.

TRADE.

Business in all its various branches was active to-day, and large shipments were made by rail and river, with prices firm. A very perceptible increase of country buyers were in town, and our packets went out with good passenger trips. As the roads improve, we may look for a better demand for goods from all sections.

The supply of horses and mules increases daily. A large drove of the latter came down on the Mollie Hambleton for this market. Were it not for the stagnation in Arkansas, caused by the presence of the militia, a much greater demand would be felt for working animals.

The direct trade movement inaugurated by Messrs. Everett of England, and Bronson Bayless of this city, has assumed such proportions as to merit the attention of all our readers. These gentlemen have inaugurated the matter in such a manner as to make it come home to any buyer interested in cheap goods. A large number of samples have arrived from Europe, and already orders to a large amount have been sent forward. Mr. John G. Moffatt has charge of the business in this city, under the supervision of Mr. Bayless. Several of our merchants have, we learn, visited their sample room, and it is more than probable that the question of direct trade has been settled so far as Memphis is concerned.

It seems to be the settled conviction of most operators and dealers that the hog crop is positively short; but this is not the only cause of the prevailing high prices. The stock of last season's products was reduced to an unusually low point at the commencement of the present packing season, and the demand for the new crop has been sufficiently active to prevent the usual accumulation of supplies. Thus we learn by late Western advices that meats have been taken—and are still taken—from salt in half the time requisite for preparation; and that the deficiency in packing, with the season closed at many points, and far advanced at all, is likely to reach at least three hundred thousand head. But, on the other hand, extreme prices already begin to limit the demand, and, if they shall be maintained, it is possible that the pork crop will be so lengthened out as to lead to disastrous results before another season rolls around.

GENERAL MARKETS.

APPLES—Choice apples are in moderate demand at $5@7 per bbl., and stock large.

BEANS—Market overstocked. Mixed to White, $2 50@3 per bushel. Navy, $3 25@3 50 per bushel.

BUTTER—Market dull and stock large. Western and Tennessee in rolls and tubs, 30@35c, as to quality.

BRAN—Held at $25 in lots. Light stock.

BARLEY—Stock moderate and demand light. Prices are irregular. Light Weight Kentucky, 13½@15c; heavy 19@22c.

BULK MEATS—The stock is ample and prices firm. Clear Sides, 15½@17c; Clear Rib, 15½@16c; Rib, 15½@15½; Shoulders, 12½c.

BACON—Market barely sustained. Clear Sides, 16½c; Shoulders, 14½c; Plain Sugar Cured Shoulders, 15½@16c.

BEESWAX—We have no change to report. For prime Selling at 33c.

CABBAGES—Fair supply. Par hundred $12@$15.

CHEESE—Stock fair and prices are firm. Factory, 19@22c; English Dairy, 19@20c; Western Reserve 18½@19c; English Goose, 20@21c.

COFFEE—We have no change to report. The market is firm, and demand fair. We quote common to choice Rio, 19@23c in jobbing way. Gold, 23@26c. From first hands in lots of 25 to 100 sacks, Ordinary, 17½@18c; Fair, 19@20c; Good, 21@22c; Prime, 23½@24½; Choice, 25@26c.

CORN—Selling on levee at 87c; from store at 90@95c as to amount.

CORN MEAL—Market dull. Held at $3 75@$3 75 in lots.

EGGS—Good stock, and dull at 28@30c.

FRUITS—Dried Apples, 7@9c; Peaches, 9@11c; currants, 13@14c; Layer raisins per box $4 50@4 75; half boxes $2 90@3; quarter boxes $1 75@2; citron 40@50c; almonds 19@20; prunes 20@22c.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote Superfine $7 00@7 50; Extra $8 50@9 50; XX $9@9 50; XXX and fancy brands $10@12.

GAME—Market quiet. Venison, 7@8c all round; saddles 14@15c. Wild Turkeys $1@2. Wild Geese $2@3. Ducks $1 50@2 25. Quails $2@2 25; Squirrels $2 00@2 25.

HAY—Selling from flatboat at $25@28; from store, $27@28 in lots; in a small way at $1 40 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green 8@9c; Salt 10@11c; Dry Salt 18c; Dry Flint 21c; Deer Skins, green, 15@18c; dry 30@35c.

HAMS—Very little demand. Sugar Cured Canvassed, (old) 18@19c. Now uncanvassed 19c.

IRON TIES—There is a fair stock on hand with light demand. Selling at 6@7c, as to style of tie.

LARD—Very little in market. City, in kegs, 21c; tierces, 20c. Country lard, 1c lower.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $2@2 25; outside brands, $1 75@2. 100 barrels Utica sold to-day on levee at $1 40.

MESS PORK—Market dull at $31 in small way.

MOLASSES—Market well supplied and prices firm. Common to choice Louisiana, in barrels, 60@70c. Half barrels, same per gallon higher.

MACKEREL—In fair demand. No. 1, in kits $2 90@3; No. 2, $2 60@2 70; No. 3, $2 20@2 25.

NAILS—Large stock. Rates, $5@5 25.

ONIONS—Choice are scarce at $4@5 per barrel; $2 50 per bushel in sacks.

ORANGES—Firm and in fair demand at Florida per barrel $4@$4 50.

OATS—The market is dull. Little on levee. Held at 70c.

OILS—Coal Oil, 35@36c; Lard Oil, $1 30@1 50; Lubricating Oils, 60@70c.

POULTRY—Mark t poorly supplied. Turkeys, $16@20; Geese, $7@9; Ducks, $4 50@5; Chickens, $5 50@6 00.

POTATOES—Stock large. Peach Blows, $2 75@3; Pink Eyes are lower. Held at $4 25@4 50 in store.

PIG'S FEET—Kegs, $2 25@2 50; half barrels, $5 50@6; barrels, $11@12.

RICE—For stock. New Carolina, 11@12c. Louisiana, 9@10c.

SODE—No demand—nominally 7½c per lb.

SUGAR—Market firm and prices tending upwards. Common, 11@11½c; fair, 12@12½c; fully fair, 13@14½c; yellow clarified, 15@16c; white clarified, 16@16½c.

SALT—Stock large. Held at $3 in lots on levee; from store, $3 10@3 25; in sacks from store, $2 75@3.

STOCK—The market is dull and supply good. Extra fine Beeves, 7½@8c; good, 6½@7c; No. 2, 4@5c; Texas and inferior, 2@3c. Sheep, choice, $5@6; Inferior, $3@4. Hogs, 8@9c, with good stock. Dressed Hogs are firm at 12@12c.

SALT—50 kegs, per dozen, $5@6.

TOBACCO—The stock of Manufactured Tobaccos is large, and prices firm with good demand.

TALLOW—10@11c. Fair receipts.

WHISKY—The market is steady. Highwines, $1 at 05; Common Whisky, $1@1 05; Proof Whisky, $1 20@1 25; Bourbon Bourbon, $1 25@1 50; Bourbon, $2 50@3 50.

TRUST SALE.

Trustee's Sale.

I WILL, ON

Monday, the 25th Day of January Inst.,

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John A. Armour, on the 5th day of September, 1865, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in Book No. 45, pages 382, 3, 4 and 5, offer, at public sale, at the southeast corner of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate: Lot 29 of John D. Armour's subdivision of original country lots 483 and 491, originally east of, now in the city of Memphis, beginning at a stake on the southwest corner of S. Mansfield's lot on Monroe street extended, and running westwardly with the north line of Monroe street extended 91 feet; thence northwardly 185½ feet at right angles with Monroe street; thence east with the line of an alley 92 feet to a stake on Mansfield's line; thence south with Mansfield's line 185½ feet to the beginning on Monroe street. Also, lot commencing at the northeast corner of John D. Armour's lot, fronting on Charlestown avenue, and running south 140 feet to Nelson street; thence east with the north line of New Madison street 135 feet to the point where New Madison street connects with Charleston avenue; thence west with the south line of Charleston avenue 135 feet to the beginning, on which stands the Charleston Hotel—said property being conveyed to me in trust to secure Edward F. Jenkins, of Baltimore, in the payment of a debt of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and of which a balance of some seventeen hundred dollars remain unpaid. The title is good, but I will convey only as Trustee.

Geo. W. Winchester, Attorney. ja15

A. O. SHULTZ,

PRACTICAL

Locksmith, Safemaker and Machinist,

No. 119 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Established in Memphis 1856.

BURGLAR and Fire-proof Safes made and repaired.

Light Machinery, Printing Presses, etc., repaired.

Iron Doors, Shutters and Vaults made.

Locks repaired or made to order.

Bells hung and repaired.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

☞ Cumbrated COTTON ALLIGERS always on hand, and Cotton Scales sharpened. ja6

JOHN REED,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 62 Jefferson Street, entrance in alley. Special attention given to Stair Work. Houses and Verandahs framed ready for shipping. jnov21 1m

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad

TO MADISON AND LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

Coming East—Leave Mad son Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Memphis at 1 o'clock p.m.

S. E. BEAUMONT, General Superintendent.

oc2

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	6:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
" City time	5:10 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	3:15 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" City time	2:00 p.m.	

BROWNSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Memphis, Railroad time	4:30 p.m.
" City time	4:10 p.m.
Arrive	9:30 a.m.

Ticket offices No. 237½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily, except Sunday	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.

C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au18

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Yesterday was another bright, beautiful day—not excelled anywhere on earth. The river at this point is rising very slowly, but will again commence swelling rapidly in a day or two. It now lacks eight feet of being up to high water mark at this point. The Cairo paper does not give the stage of the Ohio at that point, as it formerly did, so that we have no means of knowing what heighth it has attained there. The Arkansas is rising rapidly at Little Rock, but was falling below Pine Bluff on Sunday. For some distance above the mouth the backwater from the Mississippi is level with the banks. White river was falling when the Des Arc came out, but is no doubt rising by this time. For the latest news from above see our telegraphic columns.

Arrivals.

Steamer H. S. Turner, St. Louis.
" Lady Gay, "
" Mollie Hamb'eton, Cairo.
" Argonaut No. 2, Louisville.
" Julia, Vicksburg.
" Thos. H. Allen, Ark. River.
" Guidon, "
" Leonidas, Cincinnati.

Departures.

Steamer Julia, St. Louis.
" Ben Campbell, Osceola.
" G. W. Cheek, Hale's Point.
" Lady Gay, New Orleans.
" Des Arc, White River.
" St. Francis, St. Francis River.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.
" Argosy, Arkansas River.
" Leonidas, New Orleans.

In Port.

Steamers Guidon, H. S. Turner, Argonaut No. 2, Darling, T. H. Allen, Mollie Hambleton and Magenta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The levee was the scene of much animation yesterday. The incoming steamers had good trips, and those upward bound had some showing for freights, but those bound down stream had nothing in sight.

Capt. Geo. W. Duval, inspector for boilers for this port, we regret to learn, fell from a gallery of his residence, on Shelby street, on Monday night, and sustained injuries, which it is feared will prove fatal. One of his ribs was broken and entered the left lung.

Capt. John D. Adams purchased the steamer Leni Leoti at Little Rock, on Monday, and will put her in the Memphis and Little Rock trade in connection with the Thos. H. Allen, W. A. Caldwell, Argosy and Ozark, making five boats in the line. The Leni Leoti has been running in the New Orleans and Arkansas river trade.

The Lexington is to be sold in New Orleans by the U. S. Marshal.

The Belle Memphis leaves St. Louis to-day for this port.

The Mary Forsyth, due to-day, goes to Vicksburg.

River men have a gay old time in port nowadays. The New Memphis, Varieties, or Gayelles are patronized nightly, to say nothing of the side shows.

Capt. D. DeHaven came down yesterday on the Lady Gay. He will remain in the city a few days.

The Mollie Hambleton came in yesterday from Cairo with a good trip. She enters the trade from this city to Gayoso landing, some 130 miles above, making two trips per week, under the command of Capt. Hampton, who is well known and popular in the trade. The Mollie has just come off the ways, and is now in complete order. She is the best boat ever in the trade, and will no doubt do well. Maj. Wm. P. Paul, formerly of the firm of Paul & Brooker, of this city, and who served on "Red" Jackson's staff during the war, will take charge of the Mollie's office, and will, we are sure, become as highly esteemed afloat as he has always been ashore. The Mollie leaves to-day at 5 p.m.

The Guidon came in from Pine Bluff with 334 bales of cotton and 725 bags of cotton seed. She put off 149 bales of cotton at the mouth. Capt. Clay Rice will back out the Guidon to day for Pine Bluff and all way landings on the Mississippi and Arkansas. Garret Huls is the chief clerk of this fine packet.

The Thomas H. Allen, Capt. Reese Pritchard, came in yesterday from Little Rock with a good passenger trip, 371 bales of cotton, and 900 sacks of cotton seed. She leaves to-morrow on her return trip. C. T. Walker has charge of her office.

The Darling, Capt. Carter, will back out to-day for Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati. She makes all way landings. The Darling is a favorite packet with travelers, and we commend her to all going up the Ohio. A. F. Power is her good looking purser.

The H. S. Turner, Capt. Yore, is the regular Cairo and St. Louis packet to-day. She connects with the trains North and East, and is a comfortable passenger packet. Joe Widen is clerk.

The Argonaut, Capt. Everhart, came in yesterday with a good trip, and leaves to-day for Cairo and Louisville. She wants 1000 bales of cotton. Lee Crane has charge of her office.

The fine steamer Magenta, Capt. J. Frank Hicks, will get away for New Orleans to-day. She needs no eulogy as a passenger packet. Her office arrangements are presided over by John Sullivan and Mr. Green, both of whom are reliable business men and jolly traveling companions. Her table is spread with every luxury, and is under the practiced eye of Frank Smith. Her pilots know every sawyer by sight, and dislike them as they do a Rad, wish no more intimate acquaintance.

The splendid steamer Mississippi will be in port to leave for New Orleans and the bends to-day at 5 p.m. Her passenger accommodations are not surpassed upon the river, and her officers never tire in their efforts to make travelers at home. Capt. Nat. Green is master, S. Cook Creighton, John Fenwick and John Langlois are her corps of clerks. Those meditating a trip South, could find no better steamer than the Mississippi, were they to wait a month.

The fine new steamer Mary Houston, Capt. Durham, will pass down this evening at 6 o'clock. She is an elegant passenger packet. Harry Walker is clerk.

The Mary Forsyth, Silver Moon, Westmore and, Mary Houston and Mississippi, are due down to day.

The Continental, Henry Ames, Louisiana and Virginia, will be due to-night or to morrow, from below.

In the spring of the year 1853, a girl nine years old, named Margaret Wagoner, was kidnapped on the steamer Gen. Pike, then plying between St. Louis and Cincinnati. Any intelligence that would lead to a knowledge of her present whereabouts will be thankfully received by Hilton Wagoner, her father, at Bloomfield, Ind.

The reported connection of Omaha and Kansas City packet lines, at St. Louis, has been formally consummated. They are not actually consolidated, but will run in connection with each other. The President of the Omaha line tendered his resignation, and Capt. John B. Wilver was elected in his stead. Capt. Jos. McIntire was elected Secretary.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, referring to the hard times which prevails among steamboats, very pertinently remarks that what is now wanted is reliability in boats and commanding officers, punctuality in time of departure as advertised, and a reasonable, uniform rate of freight. None but first class steamboatmen can succeed at present, the hard times having driven all the adventurers and worthless war crabbers off the river.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—United States Mail.

H. S. TURNER.....Yore, master

This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on

THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 4 p.m.

ja20 FLKM. CALVERT, Sup't

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River United States Mail Packet.

THOS. H. ALLEN.....Reese Pritchard master

This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above on

THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 5 p.m.

T. A. FENDIG, Agent,

ja19 304 Front st., Mesby Block.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Louisville Packet—For Cairo, Evansville and Louisville.

ARGONAUT, No. 2.....John Everhart master

This splendid passenger packet will leave as above

THIS DAY, 20 h inst., at 5 p.m.

VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,

ja20 254 Front street.

FOR GAYOSO LANDING.

For Randolph, Osceola, Hale's Point and Gayoso Landing.

MOLLIE HAMBLETON.....Hampton master

This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,

THIS DAY, 20 h inst., at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,

ja20 Star Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

FOR PINE BLUFF.

Regular Arkansas River Wednesday Packet—For Helena, Friar's Point and Pine Bluff.

GUIDON.....Rice master

This splendid passenger packet will leave for the above

WEDNESDAY, 20 h inst., at 5 p.m.

LEVI & SHARPE, Agents,

ja18 No. 291 Front street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.

For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.

DARLING.....Carter master

This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave as above

WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 p.m.

JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,

ja17 No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular New Orleans Packet.

MARY HOUSTON.....L. B. Burnham master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above

THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 6 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,

ja20 No. 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet

MAGENTA.....Hicks Master

This splendid passenger packet will leave as above

WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,

ja19 No. 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet

MAGENTA.....H cks master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above

WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to

MAIER WALT & CO.,

ja19 Agents, 272 F ont street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet

MISSISSIPPI.....Green master

This splendid passenger packet will leave as above

WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,

ja19 No 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet

MISSISSIPPI.....N. S. Green, Master

This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on

WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to

LEVI & SHARPE, Agents,

ja19 291 Front street.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet.

For Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings

LINTON.....Jim Snell, Master

LESLIE WARE, Clerk.

THIS steamer will leave as above every SATURDAY on and during the season; returning, leave Wittsburg every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,

ja3 254 Front street.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet.

For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.

The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet,

SAINT FRANCIS,

Capt. T. R. Bowman, - - Sam C. Paine, Clerk

WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and every TUESDAY THEREAFTER.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,

nov19 tf No. 7½ Madison street.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER Packet Comp'y.

THE elegant passenger packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as herein set forth:

Mondays & Thursdays, at 5 o'clock p.m.,

And returning, leave Little Rock MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN.....Reese Pritchard, Master

W. A. CALDWELL.....Jno. Raines, Master

OZARK.....H. Blaisdell, Master

Connecting at Little Rock with the Company's new and light-draught packets for Fort Smith. Close connections made both ways.

AMERICAN.....Jno. W. Williams, Master

FORT SMITH.....James Rowlin, Master

VAN BUREN.....Jos. Bennett, Master

All of the above boats were built expressly for low stages and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and freight will be put through by this line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from North or East of Memphis, should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," at Memphis. Goods thus addressed from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Ark.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.

JNO. D. ADAMS, President.

T. A. KENDIG, Agent,

304 Front street, Mesby Block.

'Old Reliable" Memphis and White-River U. S. Mail Packet Company, Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers LIBERTY No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will form a Semi-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Monday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m., and Devall's Bluff every wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m. The Liberty No. 2, and Mayflower will make close connections at the mouth of White river with the steamer Guidon for Pine Bluff. Fare, to Pine Bluff, $12 00; Freight, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The steamers Keonomist and Hamilton will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith, in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith. *Insurance one-half per cent. LESS by this route than any other.*

JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.

LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,

oc29 tf No. 291 Front Row.

DRUGS, ETC.

THEO. HOEFNER,

Analytic and Manufacturing Chemist,

Druggist and Apothecary,

54 and 56 Beal Street.

(Northwest corner of Second),

CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all descriptions made, and written reports furnished. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and everything pertaining to a first-class Drug Store. sep27 tf

UNDERTAKERS.

NEW FIRM.

JAS. FLAHERTY & CO.,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS,

317 Second Street.

MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.

ja6

B. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No 300 Second Street,

Near Monroe.

Memphis, - - Tennessee,

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. ja9

PHYSICIANS.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1859, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Disease, Spermatorrea, Impotency, and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth, permanently cured. Also, Chronic cases in all their forms effectually cured at the above-named institution—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

☞ Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jal

DR. NORRIS,

OCULIST,

233 Main Street,

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates.

au16 dawly

CONFECTIONERIES.

CHRISTMAS, 1868.

To the City and Country.

JUST RECEIVED—A large stock of Christmas Goods, comprising

PRESERVES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS, FIRE WORKS.

And all the Luxuries and Delicacies in the Confectionery line.

PURE CANDIES,

In Endless Variety.

Pastries, Etc.

☞ SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

L. ROCCO,

249 Main Street,

dell 1m Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

PHILADELPHIA.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HADDOCK, REED & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the undersigned Partners, at the old stand, 438 and 440 Market street, up stairs.

DANIEL HADDOCK, Jr.,

CHARLES D. REED,

STEPHEN KIMBALL.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MONROE, SMALTZ & CO., expires this day, by limitation.

JAMES MONROE.

JOS. E. SMALTZ,

M. S. STOKES.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a Limited partnership according to law, under the firm name of MONROE, SMALTZ & CO., for the general Boot and Shoe Business in the city of Philadelphia, to commence January 1, 1869, and to terminate December 31, 1871. The General Partners are JAMES MONROE, JOSEPH E. SMALTZ, HAMLON S. STOKES and JOHN T. MONROE, and the Special Partner is CHARLES D. REED, and they all respectively reside in the city of Philadelphia. The Special Partner has contributed to the common stock of the firm in goods and cash the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

JAMES MONROE,

JOSEPH E. SMALTZ,

M. S. STOKES,

JOHN T. MONROE,

General Partners.

CHARLES D. REED,

Special Partner.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

REMOVAL.—MONROE, SMALTZ & CO. have this day removed to 438 and 440 MARKET street, where they will carry on the Manufacturing and Jobbing of Boots and Shoes, as successors to Haddock, Reed & Co.

December 2, 1868. ja7

DRY GOODS.

J. W. DICKSON,

(Late of the house of Menken Bros.)

—WITH—

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

332 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

☞ Our Wholesale Department is complete.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, in Bankruptcy—ss. At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lyons & Fies, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE,

Assignee.

ja13 20 27

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, in Bankruptcy—ss. At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of P. K. Dodson, of Tipton county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE,

Assignee.

ja13 20 27

INSURANCE.

Statement of the Condition

—OF THE—

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company,

—ON THE—

1st Day of November, 1868

The Name of the Company is

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

It is Located in Hartford, Connecticut.

Being a purely Mutual Company, it has no Capital Stock.

The assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in hands of agents and other persons	$ 150,726 52
Real estate unencumbered	146,148 04
United States Bonds, par value	3,007,000 00
State of Connecticut, par value	1,000,000 00
City of Evansville, Ind	50,000 00
City of Toledo, Ohio	20,000 00
Bank and railroad stocks owned by Co mpany	62,205 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, being first liens on unencumbered real estate, worth conside rbe amount loaned	6,667,454 81
Debts otherwise secured	240,065 00
Debts for premiums, notes bearing interest	9,186,129 98
All other securities, including premiums in hands of agents and trustees	691,891 25
Total assets	$21,094,920 00

LIAB LITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$236,250 00
Losses unadjusted	50,0 0 00
All other claims against the Company and dividends not due, estimated	300,0 0 0
Total liabilities	$586,250 00
The largest am't insured in one risk	$25,000 00
Amount in other Companies, unlimited.	
Amount in any one block,	"

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
County of Hartford. }

Guy R. Phelps, President, and Woolbridge S. Olmsted, Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bonafide owner of at least One Hundred Thous